FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT STRESSES UNITY ON COOPERATIVES DAY

PY071740 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1520 GMT 7 Jul 84

[President Raul Alfonsin's speech on the occasion of International Cooperatives Day in Presidente Roque Saenz Pena, Chaco Province on 7 July -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr Governor of Chaco Province, Mr President of the Intercooperative Agricultural Council, and wives, national and provincial authorities Mr Municipal Intendant, Chaco friends: I am happy to be here with you, with all of you without any partisan discrimination because this is a festival of coexistence among Argentines. It could not be otherwise at a festival organized by our cooperativism. This is a festival of coexistence and, consequently, this is a festival of democracy, of the democracy we will together defend and consolidate, because democracy will make us worthy of the destiny for which we aspire. This is the destiny for which our fatherland also aspires.

It is through democracy that we have already succeeded in getting international recognition for our country, in making it proud not of its government but of its people, who are committed to freedom and to the struggle for man's dignity and for human rights. [applause] The people, the people as a whole, without ideological distinctions, without distinctions based on geography or occupations, all of us are holding fast and high the blue and white flag, a flag that has begun to wave at the world's greatest forums and to be respected by all countries on earth [applause].

Divisions among Argentines no longer exist here. We cannot speak of just one party when it comes to dealing with the nation's great questions, nor can we speak of civilians and military as different groups. They are all just a large group, a single group when it comes to tackling the nation's great issues. In this way, you members of cooperatives throughout the country who are gathered here today, we will follow the example shown to us throughout past times -- that we should support and lean on each other. Supporting and leaning on cooperativism is supporting and leaning on democracy.

The bank of the Argentine nation will soon reopen its cooperative department to make special credits available [applause], including consumer cooperatives [applause]. In this way, all of us together, participating and forgiving each other's errors -- because we all are going to make mistakes many times -- nothing will matter, especially if we have the stature of recognizing our errors. Democracy is the only political system which permits recognizing one's errors. Dictatorship leads toward an abyss because it does not allow the possibility of amending errors, because it does not have the social controls demanded by freedom. [applause]

Welcome then the criticisms, the complaints, the discussions, the superficial disorder, if you will, of democracy. All this makes people alive and this should be a time for living for the Argentine people. Let us advance together to consolidate democracy, and let us again be a country commanding respect in the concert of the world's nations. [applause]

ALFONSIN PRESIDES AT ARMED FORCES DINNER

PY070057 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2223 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (TELAM) -- In his capacity as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, President Raul Alfonsin tomorrow will preside over the traditional comradeship dinner of the Armed Forces at the Condor building. Alfonsin will deliver a message in which he is expected to focus on the stated objective of professionalizing the Armed Forces.

Alfonsin will speak in the presence of the chief of the Joint Staff, General Julio Fernandez Torres; the chiefs of staff of the three services; and approximately 300 senior offices, both on active duty and retired.

Aspects of the speech Alfonsin will deliver tomorrow were discussed last night at a meeting President Alfonsin held at Government House with Defense Minister Raul Borras, who will also attend the dinner, Defense Ministry under secretaries, and the chairmen of the defense committees of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, Antonio Berhongaray and Balbino Zubiri, respectively.

Urges Solidarity

PY080412 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0314 GMT 8 Jul 84

[President Raul Alfonsin's speech at a banquet on Armed Forces Comradeship Day at the Condor Building in Buenos Aires on 7 July -- live]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (Telam) -- It is a pleasure for me to be here with you tonight at this comradeship banquet, which reflects the unity of the three branches of the Armed Forces, a unity our country needs and demands on the anniversary of the independence of our fatherland. This is an important dinner not only because the Armed Forces High Command is here but also because the meaning of this reunion goes beyond this group and millions of Argentines have the opportunity to see it and hear their president comment on the meaning of this dinner.

After more than 6 months of being with many of you through visits to various units, I have had the pleasure of learning of the problems that must be overcome, and also of gaining a measure of understanding of the important problems affecting our country, the problems that must be solved. I have also had the pleasure of getting some presents which comment me. [as received] From Admiral Arosa I received a scale model of the frigate Libertad, which is now proudly carrying the Argentine flag on the seas of the world. In the presence of General Waldner, I had the honor of receiving a helmet of the fighter pilots who so bravely fought in the Malvinas, and from General Arguindegui I received a reproduction of the San Martin saber, an example of the Armed Forces for today and forever.

That we are experiencing a difficult time is a trite phrase, and I am certain that no member of the Armed Forces can assume that it is not so. The present is difficult, we all know it. This is the eve of 9 July, and this reminds us of a time in the past that demanded efforts, faith, discipline, and self-denial. At stake was no less and no more than asserting our independence for all time to come. The question was to sumrount difficult international problems, to set up a political and legal regime for the nation, and to work for the attainment of national unity.

Of course we cannot be so conceited as to compare the historical effort we have to make now with the efforts of those who gave us our nationality. But we have the determination to act as the heirs of those great men in the face of circumstances that impose on us the obligation to overcome difficult international problems so as to set down for the future the political system for man's dignity, that is, of democracy, and to consolidate the national unity, the national unity that we are inexorably going to forge. In affirming this, I do not harbor the illusion that it will always be a forward march. No doubt there will be some backward movements, but no doubt also we will find the road that we can all tread together.

I have no doubt that Argentina will overcome the problems it now faces, that it will overcome the difficult international problems that it has to face, and that it will do so with the unity of all Argentines. This unity is not only a lack of belligerence but it should also be manifested in clear and fundamental concepts, in well-defined banners that must be raised by all hands without exception. If we Argentines fail to do so, if we do not have the good sense to raise our own banners, other banners will be raised and we will be confronting one another over ideologies, interests that are not ours.

It is necessary then to defend our nation on all fronts, because you all know that the question is not only to face up to divisions that can be seen but also to face up to many forms of penetration that from one side or another can attempt to distort the straightforward march of an independent country. This is the time to affirm our national unity by raising our banners together, and I believe that a way of doing this is through solidarity. To find the road of solidarity, we must first find the road of humility.

Let no one in Argentina believe that he is free of blame or sin. I would be, today and here, a hypocrite before all of you if I told you that I do not honestly believe that the men in uniform have committed errors, serious errors. In the same way, I would be insensible to reality, hiding part of my true, real, and integral thoughts, if I did not tell you that civilians, too, have not acted so magnificently in Argentina.

So, without erasing anything but without looking backward with a revanchist spirit, we must march down the road of national unity and solidarity, all Argentines together, with the humility of having recognized our own errors.

That is the fundamental responsibility of the Armed Forces of Argentina in these harsh and difficult moments of confusion and sometimes frustration. The march will be difficult and hard but, as I said before, I suppose that no one, no matter ow optimistic, ever thought that it was going to be any different.

We are going to build our country. We are going to get respect from the world. We are going to overcome our crisis only through national unity based on respect for the Constitution, respect for the ideals advocated by San Martin, respect for the dignity of man, respect for ourselves, and by understanding that everyone must make the necessary effort to build the country we Argentines deserve, not only because of our geography, one of the richest on earth, but because of our people, who are intelligent and hardworking.

This is the country dreamed of by the men who gave us our nationality. We are going to build our country and you will be, without any doubt, the pillar in the Armed Forces for the Argentine achievements we now need more than ever.

I cannot tonight repeat every thought of the members of the Armed Forces -- their difficulties, their inner thoughts. Why shouldn't I know what the young officers in the Armed Forces are thinking? Why shouldn't I be aware of the anxiety and anguish that transition means for many of them?

But we have already found the way. We have found the right way, and we are not going to deviate from it, because the members of the Armed Forces of the Argentine Republic are not thinking of the efforts they have to make tomorrow, they are thinking of what kind of country they want for the future. They are not thinking of the sacrifices they must make, they are thinking of the sacrifices they must prevent their children from experiencing in the future.

This is how all of us, without distinction between civilian and military, are going to build our country at this time in Argentine history. We are going to show the world that here in the southern cone of the Americas a people have emerged aware of their responsibility to make themselves respected in the international community.

A toast to the Argentine Armed Forces, to national unity, to the national Constitution, to the fatherland, and to the well-being of all of you.

FRG CHANCELLOR CONCLUDES VISIT, PROMISES HELP

Kohl, Alfonsin Speak at Reception

PY061456 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The reception with which the national government honored FRG Foreign Minister Helmut Kohl at the Errazuriz Palace in Buenos Aires ended shortly after midnight last night. In their speeches, the Argentine president and the FRG visitor agreed on the need to ease the barriers imposed by the prevailing financial, economic, and commercial system.

President Raul Ricardo Alfonsin said: [Begin Alfonsin recording] Mr Foreign Minister: The Argentine Government wants to build and revitalize Argentine society and democracy. To achieve this goal, the first challenge that my government has had to meet has been the restoration of the state of law and social justice. The most serious challenge that we have to meet on the external front is the strengthening of our capability to make decisions as an independent state, because we are part of a world marked by deep inequalities among nations. Subject to multiple forms of dependence, our ability to make political decisions and build our own future has been conditioned for a long time. [end recording]

For his part, Helmut Kohl said that the main task of a responsible government is the promotion of liberal and decent living standards, and the preservation of peace. He added: Mr President, I have respectfully noticed that you are tirelessly striving to improve the living standards of your fellow countrymen, mainly of poorer sectors.

The visitor said that he was sure than President Alfonsin would overcome the difficult situation inherited on 10 December 1983, and that he will again revive the traditions cherished by the beautiful and proud Argentina. The visitor remarked that countries with high social standards and per capita income, like the FRG, also have to confront serious problems. Just as Argentina is doing now, Kohl said, we are trying to solve such problems through the joint efforts of a free and vigorous society, and we hope we will succeed.

He also referred to the Argentine foreign debt, saying that the FRG Government is willing to constructively support, within its possibilities, Argentina's renegotiating efforts.

Concerning Latin American integration, he said: Our relations are based on old and close friendship ties, and the well-being of all Latin American nations is important to us.

Kohl Offers Debt Cooperation

PY062108 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The FRG is willing to cooperate with Argentina to help it pay its foreign debt. Chancellor Helmut Kohl made this known during the course of his meeting this morning with our chief of state.

The meeting was held at the president's residence in Olivos. Afterward, Kohl had lunch with the president, Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, Secretary General of the Presidency German Lopez, and of course with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, who is maintaining close contacts with the visitor.

During the course of the morning, in referring to the external debt, Kohl expressed his country's willingness to cooperate with Argentina to help it pay its debt. He indicated that it will be a joint cooperation that will include several industrialized countries.

For his party, President Alfonsin expressed his very deep satisfaction, because the visit of the FRG chancellor is a very important one within the framework of bilateral relations. He also expressed his pleasure at being able to confirm that despite distance, we are in overall agreement regarding problems and their solutions.

Promises Economic Help

PY062302 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Helmut Kohl gave a press conference early this afternoon on the premises of the old hotel of San Martin Plaza. The FRG chancellor held an intense dialogue with journalists from the national and international media.

Highlighting (?a detail) of the organization of the conference, we have to say that Dr Kohl did not impose any restrictions and that there was no need for any type of special accreditation. Some journalists simply identified themselves with their professional passes, in accordance with what a [words indistinct] must be in his contacts with the press.

Just after beginning the press conference, Kohl outlined that fraternal friendship that joins the two nations and he highlighted the government actions that are being carried out by President Alfonsin for whom, he said, I have the greatest sympathy and respect. He stressed his country's desire to increase bilateral trade and that the scientific and technological programs under way between the two countries be expanded.

Later, one of our journalists, Pedro Leon, asked the following question:

[Begin recording] [Leon] I am Pedro Leon from Radio Nacional. Mr Chancellor: You talked about bilateral agreements. You know very well that a bilateral agreement means that both sides will benefit. (?Now then), the EEC has established tariff barriers for Argentina's agricultural products, so much so, I understand, if I am not mistaken, that the FRG purchases agricultural products from France at much higher prices that those offered by Argentina. Mr Chancellor, how can this situation be reversed in order to cooperate with Argentina so that it can reduce its foreign debt?

[Kohl, in German] In the first place, I would like to emphasize (?and) I would like to advise all Latin American countries that within the context this is an [word indistinct], but [words indistinct] that the Latin American countries establish direct contact with the EEC.

I would like to say some encouraging words. If we go back 25 years in time [words indistinct] no one would have thought that the EEC could have been created under the then existing problems. This Community encompasses 270 million inhabitants and after Spain and Portugal join, which we assume will happen on 1 January 1986, it will encompass 320 million inhabitants, in other words, a gigantic economic area.

I would like to express here publicly [words indistinct] the policy of your president that refers to the integration of Latin American into Europe [as heard].

Now, specifically referring to your question, the figures speak for themselves. During 1982 and 1983 the FRG was first on your list of clients, both as a consumer and purchaser, for meat valued at $100 million despite the (?existence) of the EEC. [Words indistinct] that refer to the volumes, then it is true that we were among the top buyers of Argentine products.

Now, I would like to add something more in this respect, when your president was installed in December 1983 a representative of the EEC Commission was here and talked about the initiatives that could be made regarding a new cooperation agreement. This was not taken up [words indistinct] by Argentina; in other words, there are many possibilities. [end recording]

This was a passage of the extensive press conference that FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl gave this afternoon at a downtown hotel.

Supports Mothers of Missing

PY070247 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (TELAM) -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl today assured a group of mothers of German nationality that they have the total support of his government in seeking the clarification of the fate of their Argentine children who disappeared during the military regime.

A group of 15 German mothers tonight visited the hotel where Kohl is staying and 6 of them were received a private room by the FRG chief of state. Photographers and cameramen were only allowed in at the beginning of the meeting.

At the conclusion of the meeting, one of the mothers who talked with Kohl stated that the chancellor committed the support of his government in seeking the clarification of the incidents. She then added that Kohl is very impressed with the personality of President Alfonsin, who also told Kohl that he is interested in pushing the investigations.

Comments on Talks

LD071622 Hamburg DPA in German 1505 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Hamburg, 7 Jul (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in talks with President Raul Alfonsin and his government in Buenos Aires, believes that Argentina is fully determined to begin a new chapter in its history of the basis of freedom, the rule of law, and democracy. The chancellor said this at the conclusion of his state visit in an interview with the newspaper WELT AM SONNTAG, which was prereleased to DPA.

Kohl stressed the Federal Government's commitment to support Argentina in overcoming its acute financial problems. He recalled that the Federal Government was responsible for the industrial countries at the London economic summit pledging a joint economic policy for worldwide economic growth, a further opening up of markets, a consolidation of budgets, and a curbing of interest levels.

These are the essential preconditions for solving the debt problems of many countries. Creditor countries -- primarily the United States -- and debtor countries, such as Argentina, share joint responsibility. Debtor countries, said Kohl, must above all have an interest in investments and ensure sufficient protection to foreign investors for their capital. Longer-term conversion of debts must also replace short-term bridge loans. Kohl stressed again that the Federal Republic "would be a good partner to Argentina" in multilateral economic cooperation.

Questioned about the fate of the 72 Germans and people of German descent who have disappeared, Kohl said he paid tribute to the great commitment with which the new Argentine Government is approaching the human rights problems of the past. First of all the commission report, due this summer, must be awaited.

Departs for Mexico

PY082205 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1351 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 8 Jul (TELAM) -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl today departed for Mexico at 1000, thus concluding his 4-day official visit to Argentina. Kohl was taken on board the presidential plane to go from the metropolitan airport to Ezeiza International Airport, where he was seen off by Ambassador Enrique Quintana, FRG Ambassador to Argentina Paul Verbeek, and by Ezeiza Airport Operations Commander Lieutenant Colonel Jorge Yocca.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON CHANGES IN ARMY LEADERSHIP

PY061627 Bueonos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1121 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (TELAM) -- Defense Minister Raul Borras has stated that the changes in the Army leadership on 4 July is an event of the past. He added that because of the various events of the past few days it became necessary to make a few changes in the Army's leadership.

Borras made these statements upon the conclusion of a meeting held last night with President Raul Alfonsin at Government House. Borras reported tothe chief of state on the situation in the Army and the new appointments.

In his chat with journalists, Borras said that the only removal that had taken place was that of the former chief of the III Army Corps, headquarted in Cordoba, General Pedro Pablo Mansilla, with whom there have been some disagreements for a long time regarding the management of that large combat unit. Borras stated that he had talked with the former military leader on the problems existing in the III Corps, and that on 4 July he asked Mansilla to retire. Mansilla did not refuse and only asked that he be allowed to think about it, but the need to quickly solve this matter led to his removal, Borras stated.

Borras made it clear that the former Army training inspector, General Braulio Sanchez Avalos, asked for retirement because he is senior to the Army chief of staff.

Borras stated that in this transition toward democracy, the Defense Ministry has rough edges that are hard to smooth out. He said that what we went through on 4 July "will probably have to be repeated in this transition period. Therefore, the country must take this as a sign that we are steadily marching toward democracy [quotation marks as received]. He added that perhaps we are not used to changes in leadership; thus, perhaps because of the distortions which the Argentine way of life has experienced, we feel the departure of a general more deeply than we should.

Concerning the changes implemented at the Military Industries, Borras stated that in that unit there are problems that must be reviewed, problems such as military ones that cannot be dealt with by civilians. He said that this matter will be discussed with Generals Mario Camissa and Julian Capanegra who retired 4 July and were members of the Military Industries Board.

Asked whether he had viewed, along with the president and Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, as inappropriate the television program "Never Again," which was aired by Channel 13 the night of 4 July and dealt with missing persons, Borras stated that he had said along with other ministers that the film reflected only part of the truth. Therefore, it was decided that it would be fitting that Troccoli, along with (Ernesto) Sabato, further expand on the program aired on 4 July, Borras said.

Referring to the events that occurred on 4 July in the military field, Borras stated that we must get used to the fact that a democratic army is confronted with situations like this one, that sometimes changes must take place, either in the Army, or any other branch, or among civilians. What draws attention in this case is that the civilian power is the one that has assumed this responsibility and, fortunately, this is working, Borras stressed.

TELAM OUTLINES NEW ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF'S CAREER

PY060142 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0240 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 July (TELAM) -- Brigadier General Ricardo Gustavo Pianta, who today was named General Jorge Arguindegui's replacement at the head of the Army, until today occupied the post of deputy chief of staff of the Army. He graduated from the national Military College in 1950, and he has held several posts within the institution, including the Superior War School, where he graduated as a staff officer.

He belongs to the artillery branch, and he was named to pursue an advanced officers course in the United States. Afterward he held the post of professor at the Military College.

On 31 December 1975 he was promoted to colonel and 1 year later he visited Brazil for an orientaton course. The next year he was named deputy director of the General Lemos School of Combat Support Services, which is based in Campo de Mayo. He was promoted to brigadier general in December 1981, and he was then posted as commander of the 12th Infantry Brigade, based in Misiones Province.

When saying goodbye to the personnel of this unit to take over as head of G-2 of the Army's chief of staff last 20 December, Pianta stressed: The Army to which I belong is an inseparable part of the people that maintain it and give it its food, materiel, human resources, weapons, and blood. In this respect, during the celebrations of the day of the communications branch on 29 September 1983 in the City of Posadas, he urged the people not to be carried away by party and sectorial ideas or interests that have the intention of instigating or creating a civilian-military conflict.

ARGUINDEGUI ISSUES FAREWELL MESSAGE TO TROOPS

PY071519 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0035 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (TELAM) -- At 2000 on 5 July the former Army chief of staff, Brigadier General Jorge Hugo Arguindegui, retired, issued a message bidding farewell to the Army and border patrol commanders, units, and organizations. The text of the message, which was released today at 2100, states:

"Upon leaving my duties as Army chief of staff and retiring from active duty, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to those men and women who make up the Argentine Army and who with selfless effort, effective and silent work, stoicism in enduring the burdens and difficult times we are experiencing, pride in upholding the principles of our life-style and the purest military virtues have and will continue to honor our institution, its history, its sacred dead -- those who died in combat -- and its most cherished principles.

"I leave with the conviction that I have carried out my duties with the straightforwardness that is the trademark of every soldier, and undertaken with dedication the duties that the post and the persent circumstances demanded with the sole purpose of serving the institution and, therefore, have contributed to achieving the greatness of the fatherland.

"I urge you to work earnestly and energetically, in a disicplined and dedicated fashion, and to always keep in mind that during these difficult times the nation and the well-being of the people demand that we act with a spirit of greatness, maturity, and humility if we are to fulfill the honorable mission of the Army.

"Never forget that the unity of the nation depends on the unity of the Army and the Armed Forces, which must always act within the framework of the Constitution.

"Let each of us emulate the virtues of our forefathers, who in adversity and amid the deafening roars of combat were able to gather strength from their weaknesses and to lead the country to victory.

"Let us keep the Army united under the principles of San Martin, principles that the Army has always upheld since it is the pride of our people and the backbone of our fatherland.

"I pray to God that He may grant us the happiness of seeing the dream of having a great, prosperous, and united Argentina come true, and that he may grant to each of the men that make up the beloved Argentine Army and their relatives the happiness they deserve."

RETIRED GENERAL ALSINA DEFENDS ARMED FORCES

PY060159 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1135 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (NA) -- General Cayo Alsina, retired, has made a call "to confront any attempt at undermining the foundations of the Armed Forces and the prestige of their members," warning that "our country is facing a great struggle and suffering the disturbances created by national and international criticism aimed at destroying its freedom and sovereignty."

The retired general also said that "it is unacceptable to say that the military institutions are enemies of and incompatible with democracy." He added: "There is no doubt that in the conflictive work in which we live the strengthening of the firepower of the Armed Forces is an effective way to safeguard national sovereignty and the military institutions."

Cayo Alsina was speaking at the end of a banquet organized by the Officers Club of the Armed Forces in the Rural Society headquarters last night. Defense Under Secretary Horacio Jaunarena and about 500 retired officers and staff representatives of the three branches of the Armed Forces attended the banquet.

He said: "We frequently hear slander and all kinds of offensive remarks made against us. These are made by people who have the perverse objective of weakening the nation's defenses by discrediting the Armed Forces." The retired Air Force general made a call to reject "any attempt" aimed at underming the Armed Forces. He emphasized that "indifference to infamy is a clear indication of dishonor and cowardice."

Alsina also said that the individual actions of a few officers does not stain the prestige of the Armed Forces. He proposed punishments "for those responsible for mistakes or omissions, particularly those with criminal connotations." However, he warned that "we must not use these arguments to make the people think only of the past, thus distracting their attention from what is happening now and what could happen in the future."

Cayo Alsina said that "the Beagle and the Malvinas conflicts, the problems of the foreign debt and the social welfare system, and the ideological confrontations and internal divisions" are some of the issues that make the current situation similar to that which prevailed in the country when our independence was declared on 9 July 1816. He added that "the same as in the past, these conflictive circumstances are clearly aimed at the same thing, which is to prevent our rebirth by destroying our traditions and history as well as the entire country in order to sink us, annihilate us, and devour us." Continuing, he stressed that "we are not indifferent to the deep crisis our country is facing and we will firmly and forcefully reject divisive maneuvers, infamy, and indiscriminate offences, which form part of the strategy of the enemies of [Latin] America."

Cayo Alsina stressed that "the present situation requires more than ever before that we effectively preserve our military values and principles." He said that of all the problems he mentioned, "the most important one due to its broad nature is internal division, which consists of conflict between political groups and the struggle between the classes. Regarding the struggle between the classes," he said, "workers, employers, military personnel, and civilians affect national unity when they overlook the supreme interests of the nation." He said that "neither workers nor employers are aware of this great truth. They must all cooperate closely in the joint task of increasing national production and building Argentina."

In another part of his speech, Cayo Alsina stressed that "to deny the virtues of Argentine military officers is an offence against the nation, which was born into a free world thanks to the bold efforts of its people and soldiers, all of whom had a strong willingness to serve the nation."

FORMER FEDERAL POLICE CHIEF UNDER ARREST

PY060105 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Cordoba (NA-DYN) -- Former Federal Police Chief General Juan Sasiain was placed under preventive arrest last night after appearing before Federal Judge Gustavo Becerra Ferrer to testify in two cases involving illegal arrests while he was commander of the Fourth Airborne Infantry Brigade here in 1976.

Sasiain, invoking his rights, refused to testidy in the case of the illegal arrest of Maria de las Mercedes Fleitas, in which he is a nonindicted suspect. But he was held after four hours of "voluntary and detailed" testimony in the case of the arrest and death of communist psychologist Amelia Nelida Insaurralde, whose body was delivered to the local morgue four days after she was arrested by Army personnel and taken to the clandestine detention and torture centre known as La Ribera, court sources said. In this case he is an indicted suspect.

Sasiain, who is also due to testify before Federal Judge Julio Rodriguez Villafane in the case of the deaths of two inmates in a local penitentiary, was taken under guard to the headquarters of the III Army Corps.

Further Report

PY082042 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Jul 84 p 9

[Text] Cordoba, (NA) -- Federal Judge Gustavo Becerra Ferrer yesterday declared himself not competent to try the case of former Federal Police Chief Juan Bautista Sasiain, who was arrested on Wednesday night on charges of involvement in the case of the arrest and death of teacher Amelia Insaurralde. However, the judge ordered that Sasiain continue to be held "at the disposal of the Armed Forces Supreme Council" in a III Army Corps unit. Insaurralde was detained on Sasiain's order in April, 1976, when the latter was a paratroop colonel. She later died of a "broken neck" in La Ribera detention camp. The case was recently revived by the local branch of the National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons.

BOMB SET DURING 'DIRTY WAR' DOCUMENTARY

PY060106 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] (HERALD-DYN) -- A small bomb meant to intimidate Channel 13 as it broadcast the documentary Nunca Mas ["Never Again"] exploded at 10:50 p.m. last night, a channel spokesman told the HERALD. No one was injured but the loud intimidatory device left a hole in the roof of a shed on the Channel 13 premises.

Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli and members of the National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons (CODEP) were inside the main building at the time. CODEP sponsored the documentary describing the kidnapping and torture of thousands of persons during the "dirty war" against left-wing terrorism.

SHOTS FIRED AT NAVY MECHANICS SCHOOL; NO INJURIES

PY060108 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1210 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jul (TELAM) -- It has been learned from responsible Federal Police sources that at approximately 2330 [0230 GMT] last night a group of unknown persons fired shots at the rear of the Navy Mechanics School (ESMA). The guards in that area repelled the attack and no one was injured. Several windows of the Officers Club were shot out during the firefight. Several patrols from the school and from the 35th Police Precinct, which has jurisdiction over the area, patrolled the area looking for the culprits.

AGREEMENT REACHED, COB LIFTS INDEFINITE STRIKE

PY082006 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1711 GMT 8 Jul 84

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Text] La Paz, 8 Jul (EFE) -- Bolivian workers today decided to lift the indefinite general strike they had declared against President Hernan Siles Zuazo's government on 5 July, demanding solutions to the serious economic problems that labor sectors are confronting. After a general meeting of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] main leaders in La Paz today, the COB suspended the coercive measure in the wake of the government's promise to accept a number of economic measures proposed by the COB to improve the standard of living of Bolivian workers.

Among other things, the executive branch agreed to ratify its decision to suspend payment of its foreign debt to international banks until Bolivia is in an adequate economic situation to meet these obligations. The government also decided to authorize the main state organizations to directly import raw materials and to use 30 percent of their income for economic expansion programs. The powerful COB had demanded that the executive branch revise the hydrocarbon exploitation agreements signed with the U.S. multinational firms "Tesors" and "Occidental," which operate in Bolivia with risk capital.

In a resolution approved today, the government agreed to the COB's demand, stating that it will establish a number of conditions for the operation of these firms in Bolivian territory. As regards wages, the executive branch agreed to grant an additional 30-percent wage increase retroactive to April to compensate for the increase in the cost of living. Labor leader Jose Justiniano said that the supply and the price of foodstuffs will be discussed in the next few days in spite of the fact that the Labor Ministry had disclosed that the prices of basic staples would be frozen until August.

After a 4-day stoppage, Bolivian workers will resume their activities on 9 July in the wake of the government's promise to drastically confront the economic crisis. The government had warned labor sectors of the dangers the general strike posed to the stability of the democratic process in the light of evidence on the existence of plans to overthrow President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

SILES ZUAZO ON NATIONAL UNITY, ARGENTINE RELATIONS

PY061830 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0112 GMT 6 Jul 84

[By special correspondent Eduardo Teculet]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jul -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo said this afternoon that he does do not believe that the strike will instigate dangerous circumstances for the democratic process.

During an exclusive interview granted to TELAM, he referred to the indefinite strike ordered by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) which started today. He said that an unquestionably clear fact emerged during and after his kidnapping: The Bolivian people want to live in democracy and freedom. He explained that the working class participates more intensly in this aspiration. I am referring to the campesinos, laborers, miners and urban workers throughout the country.

He believes, as will be observed during the next few hours, the productive masses of the country will become tired of strikes that have been ordered by the labor leadership. He emphasized that because of this the strike has only been partial and not general. Referring to the success or failure of the strike organized by the COB, he made it clear that there are labor sectors that have openly rejected it and others that have obeyed it with reservations. Concluding with this topic, he said: "I do not believe that this strike will instigate dangerous circumstances for the democratic process."

He stated that the solutions must come from the grassroots of the workers through a dialogue, which is the method used by the government. Asked about the international support that he had received while he was a hostage, Siles Zuazo stated that from the very beginning of the democratic process our government has counted on the support of the peoples and governments of Latin America and Europe. He said that this solidarity was loudly expressed on the day of the kidnapping, and we were notified that we would not be alone in our struggle to preserve the freedom that had been reconquered with such a collective effort.

He stressed his special consideration and thanks for the gesture of the Argentine president and very good friend, Raul Alfonsin, who addressed us with moving words of solidarity during the dramatic situation we were facing. He explained that it could not be in any other way, because Bolivia and Argentina, with their current governments, are identified with a struggle of an identical nature: Preserving democracy, which is the best form of government for our peoples under present circumstances.

He stated that Bolivian-Argentine relations have a much better future than the current state of relations. "We are neighbors that can look forward to an optimum complemetation of our economies and to adopting ways to stimulate sovereign economic and social development," he added. Asked whether in these circumstances he would call for national unity, he said that it is a fact that a spirit of national unity exists regarding the democracy that unites the political parties with the organizations of the people and with the institutionalist majority of the Armed Forces. Continuing with this topic, he indicated that due to Saturday's events that spirit has been notably strengthened. And, it is precisely because of this fact that on his return to Government House after the kidnapping his first words were a call to strengthen national unity.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES DETAILS ON ATTEMPTED COUP

PY070334 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Walter Marcelo Galindo Ugarte, the brother-in-law of the former President Rene Barrientos Ortuno, was the mastermind behind the coup that was to be launched at dawn on Saturday, 30 June, with the objective of instituting a new form of government with the name of Second Republic.

This revelation was made by Interior, Immigration, and Justice Minister Federico Alvarez Plata during a press conference he held this evening in his office. The minister said that Galindo Ugarte drafted the plans for the would-be government, in which Colonel Rolando Saravia would have assumed the post of prime minister of Bolivia. The plotters intended to institute a new scheme of modern government and, to that effect, they had formed a civilian-military lodge, the Covenant for the Fatherland, Condepa (Condicion de Patria].

In his press conference, Minister Plata said:

[Begin Plata recording] The aborted military coup that was to be staged on Saturday, 30 June, was headed by Colonel Rolando Saravia and former Minister Walter Marcelo Galindo Ugarte. With the information now available at the Interior Ministry, we can assert that the two well-known conspirators agreed that, once the coup was successful, a second republic would be created. To this end they had formed the Condepa.

The coup was carefully prepared in meetings at the residence of Galindo Ugarte and the residence of other people, such as Guido (Merubia), Paulo Vizcarra, Guillermo Bedregal, and Ciro Humboldt Parrero. In preparation for the coup, Colonel Saravia, beginning in May, made trips from one point of the country to another, seeking support for his cause. Not too long ago, returning from a trip to Santa Cruz, Saravia stopped at Cochabamba, where a few days before he had sent some delegates to contact officers of that garrison. The commander of an important regiment rejected the insinuations of the conspirator, and advised him not to proceed with his treacherous plans. Upon his return to La Paz, Colonel Saravia met several times with the conspiracy's mastermind, Marcelo Galindo Ugarte, who insisted that Saravia continue with his plans. The interior minister informed the appropriate authorities of Colonel Saravia's trips, and that was perhaps the reason why he was ordered to report to the Army Command, which gave him another assignment in Pando Department. Colonel Saravia then contacted Major Ardaya, Colonels Prudencio and (Vilol) of the Bolivian (?police), Galindo, and some members of the Armed Forces. The kidnapping of President Siles Zuazo was one of the options the conspirators had in view of the unexpected reassignment of Colonel Saravia and of the fact that the Army commanders were uninformed.

To prove that this was an attempted coup, we have the plans Marcelo Galindo drafted calling for the installation of the Saravia government under the name of the Second Republic. Further proof of this is the kidnapping of the nation's president, which was staged in the form reconstructed in statements we have obtained:

1. From the residence of Guido (Merubia) on [name indistinct] and Obrajes Streets, at 2145 on Friday, 29 June, Mayor Ardaya telephoned Enrique Morales Ramirez in Santa Cruz and gave him instructions on the coup.

2. At 2200 on the same day, the Zeballos brothers, who are now in asylum at the Uruguayan Embassy, asked (Adolfo Monge Rodriguez) and (Arrudes Bertini), who were charged with contacting paramilitary units, to come to San Francisco Plaza. They were taken to 697 Estados Unidos Street, [words indistinct]. In that house, they talked to two officers who were addressed as Freddy and Memo. At 2300, three paramilitary members walked into the main TASA office, one of them is under arrest in the Interior Ministry and his name is Marcelo Avilez. They were charged with taking control of the phones. Minutes later, a noncommissioned officer of the Air Force arrived, Memo, and handed Avilez the list of phones that were to be put under control.

Close to midnight, a police officer, who identified himself at Lieutenant Solis, arrived in the company of four guards, saying that he had orders from his regimental commander to protect the TASA installations. At midnight, Commander (Cumopart), Lieutanent General German Linares, gave his unit instructions for the coup. One group was to assault the president's residence and another to occupy the Interior Ministry, both under the command of an officer of that unit. The group led by Captain Ciro (Jijeno) Centeno was to take over the Interior Ministry, overpowering their own comrades who were on guard at the Ministry.

Minutes later, Captain (Jijeno) was to inform the operation command that the mission was accomplished.

5. [as heard] Meanwhile, at about the same time, at 697 Estados Unidos Street, in a house occupied by Ruben Dario (Castedo), naval officer Federico (Baya) and Air Force noncommissioned officer Memo, a nickname, reviewed the 30-man paramilitary group of which Paulo Vizcarra, Adolfo Monges, and (Sudi Bertini) were members. The phone rang and Dr Zeballos, who is now in asylum at the Uruguayan Embassy, told (Baya) that El Toro was calling. Asked who El Toro was, the answer was our chief, Colonel Saravia.

6. At about 0300 the communications at TASA were cut.

7. Once they had the telephone facilities, the Interior Ministry, and other important points under control, the rebels got ready to assault the house of the president. The (Dumopar)group, which was at the Tactical Police School under the command of Lieutenant General German Linares Iturralde, split in two and proceeded down the sidewalks of 6 August Street led by police Captains (Pedro Uraldi Saranda), Carlos Padilla Montano, and Rafael Varga Barrientos. They came up to the Automobile Club Service Station in San Jorge where they awaited the instructions to be given by Mayor Ardaya to his accomplices at the Military Police. Minutes later, Lieutenant Campos Pintos gave the signals with a flashlight. Campos Pinto walked up to the door of the presidential residence and ordered the guard to open it. The guard, recognizing his commander, opened the door without hesitation. Inside the residence, Campos Pinto talked with the guard commander, Lieutenant Sergio Surita, and told him that he had come to reinforce the guard because he had been informed that the Bolivian Workers Federation [COB] was planning to attack the presidential residence that night. [end recording]

You have just heard an account by Interior Minister Frederico Alvarez Plata on how the president's abduction was carried out and on how the plan to overthrow the government on Saturday, 30 June, developed.

NATIONAL POLICE COMMANDER CONFIRMED IN POST

PY082142 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1721 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] La Paz, 8 Jul (EFE) -- Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata today reported that the Bolivian Government confirmed National Police Commander General Mario Rada Fernandez in his post.

The minister dismissed reports to the effect that Rada would be removed because the participation of police officers had been proven in the abortive attempt to stage a coup last week by kidnapping President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

Alvarez Plata said that not all Army and police officers were involved in the subversive actions against the democratic government. After admitting that some officers did participate in it he said that they are being prosecuted by their respective services.

WEAPONS SALES TO IRAQ EXPLAINED TO IRANIAN ENVOY

PY061525 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Jul 84 p 21

[Text] Brasilia -- The Iranian Government yesterday demanded an official explanation from the Brazilian Government on the continuous sales of weapons to Iraq, a country with which Iran is at war. The official answer given by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro to Iranian Ambassador Shahmard Kanani-Moqaddam was that the contracts for the sale of weapons had been signed before the conflict between the two countries began.

Asked whether this answer satisfied the Iranian Government, Kanani-Moqaddam stated: "At least it is an official word." He added that he asked about the Brazilian position on two more matters: the bombings in the Persian Gulf and the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. The Brazilian foreign minister assured him of the Figueiredo government's neutrality.

Diplomatic sources claim that the continuous sales of Brazilian weapons to Iraq are causing a feeling of insecurity for Iran. Thus, the Iranian ambassador sought out the Brazilian Government for an official view: Iranian-Brazilian relations have not changed.

The same sources stated that Brazil has no interest in changing trade relations between the two countries, especially because last year Iran imported from Brazil a total of $216 million.

MILITARY NOT TO DESIGNATE FIGUEIREDO SUCCESSOR

PY070230 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2219 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 6 Jul (TELAM-DPA-ANSA) -- A notable atmosphere of tension has been created throughout Brazil after an important dissident political faction of the ruling party threatened to join the opposition congressional blocs to impose direct voting for the election of the successor to the current president, General Joao Figueiredo.

A point that demonstrates how difficult the situation has become is that General Denilo Venturini, secretary general of the National Security Council, today reiterated the promise that the Armed Forces will not name the person to succeed President Figueiredo. Gen Venturini, who is also the land affairs minister, stressed that there is no reason to launch a member of the military as a candidate, because there is no other probability than that a successor has to emerge through party channels.

CHAVES RESIGNS FROM CNE; FIGUEIREDO, GEISEL MEET

PY071604 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Report by Carlos Rodrigues]

[Excerpts] Vice President Aureliano Chaves has submitted his resignation as president of the National Energy Commission, the CNE, which he has headed since 1979. In a letter addressed to President Joao Figueiredo on 6 July, Chaves remarked that the task that he undertook at the CNE has already attained its goals, among them the increase in oil production and the replacement of imported fuel.

The decision by Aureliano to leave the CNE presidency is regarded as a major political gesture that places him even farther from the government and from the Social Democratic Party [PDS].

There was an unexpected meeting in Brasilia yesterday. At the invitation of President Figueiredo, former President Ernesto Geisel boarded a plane in Rio de Janeiro and came to talk with the president. During the meeting, which lasted several hours and which was held at [words indistinct], Figueiredo and Geisel debated the presidential succession issue. After the meeting, Geisel returned to Rio de Janeiro. Important developments are expected in the next few days in connectionwith this meeting.

NEVES CANDIDACY 'PRACTICALLY' LAUNCHED WITH RALLY

PY071610 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Speaking at a rally held in [name indistinct], his hometown, and filled with enthusiasm by the homage he received, Governor Tancredo Neves said yesterday: I am a man at the service of the democratic sectors of the country who can be used, if necessary, to help weather the storm that has battered Brazil. The rally, which was attended by 9,000 people, practically marked the launching of his candidacy for the presidency. Tancredo said that he has never lacked the support of the people during his political career. The rally was even attended by Social Democratic Party [PDS] prefects who have joined the "Tancredo-now" campaign. However, in other places in the country the campaign will be rather "Tancredo-never" [given in English], which can be translated as "Tancredo-no."

RECORD $1.3-BILLION TRADE SURPLUS SET IN JUNE

PY060253 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] With a record surplus in June's trade balance that amounts to $1,301,000,000 -- $2,505,000,000 obtained from exports less $1,204,000,000 paid for imports -- the trade balance at the end of the year could suppress $11 billion. This information and forecast comes from Carlos Viacava, the director of the Foreign Trade Department (CACEX). He proudly stressed yesterday in Brasilia that the June figure is "a really impressive figure beyond all expectations" and attributed this mainly to the sale of coffee -- $280 million, up by 62.8 percent -- and to the sale of soybean -- $190 million in the form of grain and $90 million in the form of oil. Viacava said this record will strengthen Brazil's position in the upcoming renegotiation of the external debt with the creditor banks. But, he insisted that the lack of financing for exports is "a problem that must be resolved," and he admitted that the government "is going to lossen" imports, but without putting the year's goals in jeopardy.

RESTRICTIONS ON FOODSTUFF IMPORTS, EXPORTS LIFTED

PY061232 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Restrictions on imports and exports of foodstuffs will be lifted as of the next harvest. This report has been released by Foreign Trade Department [CACEX] Director Carlos Viacava, who added that there is a consensus in this regard between the agriculture minister and ministers in the economic area. As this system is established, domestic prices will fluctuate according to international prices.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON BEAGLE ISSUE

PY061351 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0145 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Santiago, 5 Jul (EFE) -- Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today expressed his "total agreement" with recent remarks made by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin. Del Valle expressed his interest in "soon concluding the papal mediation over the Beagle conflict to begin a process of greater integration between Argentina and Chile."

The Chilean foreign minister added that "we fully agree with President Alfonsin, because the call he made for a rapid conclusion of the talks at the mediation also reflects the Chilean psotion." Del Valle stated: "What the Argentine president said is also our fervent desire, and we are very satisfied over his remarks."

Meets Argentina's Caputo

PY090222 Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 8 Jul (AFP) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today met in Santiago with his Chilean counterpart, Jaime del Valle, to exchange views on the Latin American foreign debt and the border dispute between their countries, according to spokesmen. The two ministers met for 30 minutes in a room of Merino Benitez Airport in Santiago during a technical stopover made by the plane that was taking Caputo to Peru tonight.

A Chilean Foreign Ministry official said that the two ministers held an informal work chat. Caputo and Jaime del Valle declined to make any statements.

CNI RAIDS HOUSES, SEIZES WEAPONS, BOMBS

PY051602 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Three houses raided and a sizable amount of bombs and weapons recovered is the outcome of several actions carried out throughout Santiago by experts of the National Intelligence Center (CNI) early this morning. Shortly after midnight CNI members raided a house located on 1386 (Pasaje Aulen), in the (Las Rejas) district. An AK rifle, a submachinegun, hand weapons of various calibers, and pamphlets of the Manuel Rodriguez Front, the armed branch of the outlawed Communist Party, were seized. This arsenal was discovered in the attic of the house and two persons were arrested.

Later, the report adds, at approximately 0150, a house at 2734 (?Consejo Quinteros) Street, near Panamericana Norte, Renca district, was raided. Electrician Mario Araya Coguanes, 28, who rented a room from landlord Juan (Abadale), was detained. The report says that the CNI officers, after painstakingly searching the house, found a submachine-gun, a mineograph machine, and a large number of materials used for making bombs. People's Democratic Movement (MDP) pamphlets, summoning a press conference for 8 July, were also seized.

Around 0300 security agents went to an old house at 231 Marathon Street, where only a caretaker identified as Mario Guzman Flores was living. Guzman Flores was saving several bundles for a neighbor whose identity was not revealed. The packages found there contained several dozen ski masks, a sizable amount of dynamite, Vietnamese-type bombs, instructions for making bombs, and banners and armbands of the so-called Manuel Rodriguez Front.

All these items were taken away by the officers charged with this action. These items will be placed at the disposal of the appropriate military court in the next few hours. It was also reported that the house on Marathon Street belongs to Patricio (Labras) who, according to the statements made by the caretaker, denied knowledge of the cache. It is expected that sometime today the CNI will issue an official communique reporting on the raids and supplying the identities of the persons detained.

BOMBS DAMAGE NAVY BUILDINGS IN VALPARAISO

PY061428 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0254 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Santiago, 5 Jul (EFE) -- Three explosions that occurred at 0100 GMT tonight in the port of Valparaiso, 120 km west of Santiago, seriously damaged two Navy buildings and the Private Employees Social Security Fund building. The government-owned news agency ORBE reported that it has received no information on whether some of the guards or the personnel working there were wounded, taking into account that the explosion opened a large breach at the main entrance of the four-story Navy building. Approximately 100 windows of the Private Employees Social Security building and of nearby homes and offices were damaged by the shock wave of the second explosion. A third bomb went off at the Navy quartermaster supply and accounting offices causing damage to the windows, the protective grills, and the building. ORBE reported that security, police, and Navy personnel are investigating the attacks, looking for clues that could lead to the perpetrators.

MINISTRY REFUSES TO EXTRADITE PEMEX OFFICIAL

PY032210 Paris AFP in Spanish 1848 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Santiago, 3 Jul (AFP) -- A high-ranking official source today confirmed that the Chilean Foreign Ministry has refused to institute extradition proceedings against Jesus Chavarria Garcia, the former deputy director of Mexican Petroleum (Pemex) who has been accused in his country of swindling approximately $100 million.

Chavarria, who has been a fugitive from justice since October 1982, was arrested in Santiago 2 months ago after Interpol had received an order for his arrest from the Mexican authorities. The extradition request was submitted to Chile around the middle of May 1984 by the Venezuelan Embassy, which represents Mexico's interests here since that nation broke off relations with President Augusto Pinochet's military regime in November 1974. But the Chilean Foreign Ministry did not institute the proceedings, nor did it send the file to the Supreme Court, which is the general procedure in these cases in accordance with Article 5 of the Extradition Treaty that was signed in 1933 in Montevideo, according to an explanation given to AFP by Hernan Rios, a legal expert.

Additional Report

PY072322 Paris AFP in Spanish 1555 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 6 Jul (AFP) -- The chief justice of the Chilean Supreme Court today ordered the release of Jesus Chavarria Garcia, a Mexican whose extradition has been requested by the Mexican courts on charges of fraud. Chavarria is one of those being charged with defrauding $97 million from the state-owned Mexican Petroleum Company (Pemex), where he held the post of assistant director.

PANAMA'S PRESIDENT-ELECT ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA090205 Paris AFP in Spanish 2242 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Bogota, 8 Jul (AFP) -- Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta arrived in Bogota at 2209 GMT at the beginning of an official 2-day visit to Colombia. President Belisario Betancur and the Colombian cabinet greeted Ardito in the Catam Military Airport, 15 km west of this capital. A 21-gun salute was rendered at the welcoming ceremony in honor of the visitor who, although he has not yet assumed the presidency of the neighboring country, was received as a head of state.

President Ardito will meet with Betancur tomorrow at the Narino Government Palace and with new Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo for discussion of bilateral issues. They will also assess the Central American crisis and the peace-keeping efforts of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela), according to a communique issued by the Colombian Presidency's press office. At around noon on Monday, Ardito Barletta will hold a press conference at the palace, and in the afternoon he will place a floral wreath at the tomb of Liberator Simon Bolivar at the plaza named after Bolivar. In the late afternoon he will be declared "the guest of honor of Bogota" and will receive the keys to the city from Bogota Mayor Isnardo Ardila.

AGREEMENT SIGNED FOR ISRAELI PURCHASE OF COAL

TA281620 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1530 GMT 28 Jun 84

["Announcement by the Energy Minister Spokesman" -- ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 28 Jun (ITIM) -- Yitzhaq Moda'i, energy and infrastructure minister, today signed an agreement for the purchase of $200 million worth of coal from Colombia. The agreement was signed in Bogota. According to the agreement, which will be valid for 5 years, Israel will purchase Colombian coal in exchange for supplying Israeli goods and services which Colombia needs. Either party will expand the scope of trade, with the other side's concurrence. The agreement reflects a new policy which states that Israel will purchase goods overseas, paying for them with Israeli merchandise.

The Colombian coal, which is low in sulfur, suits the needs of the "Ma'or David" power station in Hadera, and will also be suitable for the station currently being built south of Ashqelon, as part of the Elat-Ashqelon line. As part of the official visit he is conducting in Colombia, Energy Minister Moda'i met with Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Foreign Affairs Minister Rodrigo Lloreda, and the mines and energy minister. Increased cooperation between Colombia and Israel in various fields, including industry, agriculture, energy, research and development, as well as political, social, and cultural spheres was broached in the talks. The meetings were conducted in a particularly friendly atmosphere. As will be recalled, Minister Moda'i represented Israel in the swearing-in ceremony for President Betancur 2 years ago. In the course of his tour of Colombia, Minister Moda'i visited a new Colombian coal company project, which includes a 1,500-million ton coal mine and railroad tracks stretching over approximately 150 km through the desert region, ending in a deep-sea port for 150-ton load boats. The project is nearing its final stages of construction, and the first experimental shipment of coal will leave Colombia for Israel this summer. As part of his visit, the minister also met with representatives of the local Jewish community, who expressed great interest in events in Israel.

FOREIGN, MINES MINISTERS, BOGOTA MAYOR SWORN IN

PA052349 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Bogota -- New Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, Mines and Energy Minister Alvaro Leyva Duran, and Bogota Mayor Luis Arnaldo Ardila were sworn in today by President Belisario Betancur.

After the swearing-in ceremony, President Betancur said that despite the changes in the ministerial cabinet, the government will continue (?its policies). He highly praised the work of the three outgoing officials and the virtues of those being sworn in.

REPORTAGE ON GUERRILLA GROUPS' ACTIVITIES

M-19, EPL Cease-Fire

PA070400 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 0332 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] President Belisario Betancur's government took its second historic step today toward achieving and consolidating peace in the country when its representatives and those of the 19 April Movement [M-19] and the Popular Liberation Army [EPL] reached an agreement that entails an almost immediate cease-fire and truce. The M-19 confirmed tonight that it has reached an agreement on peace with the government. The representatives of the president of the Republic, the M-19, and the EPL will sign the document, which has already been approved by the parties involved, in the next few days.

Thus, tonight peace covered 90 percent of the men who have been up in arms in our country, when the M-19 and the EPL announced that they will sign a peace document with the government. The M-19's directorate will release the text of the document that it has agreed to sign. Alvaro Fayad, M-19 second in command, represented his organization and the EPL at the talks held a few hours ago with the government. These talks concluded with a peace agreement. Fayad presented the document to his companeros, who also approved it. The agreement will probably be signed next week. The truce and cease-fire agreement now includes the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC], M-19 and EPL.

Marino Ospina Remarks

PA082147 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Bogota -- Ivan Marino Ospina, top leader of the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrilla group, has reaffirmed that a new peace agreement will be signed on 24 July, at a time when Colombia is governed by an honest and patriotic man. The M-19, the guerrilla group that captured and held some 20 diplomats in the Dominican Republic Embassy for some 60 days in early 1980, will sign a cease-fire document the government, but will not turn in its weapons. Marino Ospina explained that the signing of the document will constitute not a surrender but (?a contribution to) peace, at a time when Colombia is governed by an honest, frank, and patriotic man. He reiterated that they will accept the truce. It all depends on whether circumstances are conducive to change and progress for the Colombian people, Marino Ospina added. He appealed to all the Colombian people to join in on 24 July and to mark that day as a civic holiday. We have chosen that date because it marks the 201st anniversary of Liberator Simon Bolivar's birth, Marino Ospina said.

Thus, on 24 July, the M-19 will emulate the step taken on 28 March by the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] when its fronts signed a truce agreement with President Belisario Betancur. The M-19 reasserted through its leader, Marino Ospina, that its only demand of the government before agreeing to a cease-fire of indefinite duration is that a broad dialogue be held, involving all of the country's sectors. [Words indistinct] noted that the agreement will be signed on 24 July with the Higher Council of the M-19 and the Popular Liberation Forces [FPL]. Despite his confidence about an indefinite cease-fire, Marino Ospino voiced concern over the lack of contacts with the government and political sectors, because thus far [words indistinct]. Marino Ospina stressed that his movement will silence its rifles forever if the government meets its sole requirement, which is to give a place to all of the country's sectors in an open, broad based dialogue.

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES SUBVERSIVE ATTACKS

Explosives Reported From Brazil

PY071706 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] In Asuncion the government of General Alfredo Stroessner has promised to smash any subversive attempt. It was even said that explosives that were clandestinely sent to Paraguay were packed at the port of Santos.

Interior Minister on Communist 'Menace'

PY060227 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 5 Jul 84 p 7

[Excerpts] At a session of the Colorado Party Executive Board, Interior Minister and First Vice President of the Colorado Party Executive Board Dr Sabino Augusto Montanaro said categorically: "We are acting according to the Constitution and the law. We have not got a single political prisoner in the country." Montanaro said that "our country faces the menace from foreign financed terrorism. Our country is the target of the constant menace of terrorist organizations which are financed by Moscow and its servants. Our fellow supporters should be aware of this and remain alert and helpful for the moment when the government decides to act through its security organizations. We have serious evidence and proof that international communism is intending to take us down the road of bloodshed and grief." We are not against human rights in Paraguay; we have not got one single political prisoner; we do not have a lack of democracy. Not one person is detained under Article 79 of the national Constitution. The last detainee, Escolastico Ovando, is free and Mella Torre has passed to the court of first instance. "We will not allow mourning to return to the country. The government of President Stroessner is firm and decided in its intent to maintain democracy. The government is alert to all the events and willing to take the most severe measures against those who intend to destroy peace and democracy and all that has been gained."

"We are going to dismantle and repress any terrorist organizations whether they come from MOPOCO, from irregular radicalism, from the subversive Domingo Laino, or from Gonzalez Casabianca who goes in and out of the country more than 20 times in 1 month, and with whose money we ask, although we really know very well that those funds come from Moscow, Havana, and their servants."

"In no way do we intend to create confusion, but we intend to tell our fellow supporters that the government and the party are solidly untied with the Armed Forces of the nation in order to maintain what was conquered by the Colorado government of President Stroessner."

Dr Roque Avila, member of the Colorado Party Executive Board, spoke after Minister Montanaro's speech and shared the position of the government in the face of the communist menace. He recalled that by means of his secretary of state, President Reagan yesterday denounced that the terrorist apparatus comes from Cuba and its servants. President Stroessner's government and the Colorado Party Executive Board are willing to comply with their historical responsibility to preserve peace. It has been clearly demonstrated that the newspaper ABC COLOR was the center of the anti-Colorado conspiracy and an infectious center to democracy, so in consequence the government has taken the corresponding measures. Avila said that "each one of us becomes a soldier and we will not allow innocent blood to be shed; neither shall we allow communist attacks to destroy the peace and welfare of the country. We will act vigorously and we will not retreat one millimeter in face of those who intend to destroy what was achieved by democracy."

BELAUNDE CALLS GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR APRIL 1985

PY071338 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Jul

[Excerpt] Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde today called general elections for president, vice president, and legislators for 14 April 1984. Prime Minister Sandro Mariategui and Interior Minister Luis Percovich reported that if needed, the second round will be held on the fourth Sunday after the publication of official results.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES ANTITERRORIST MEASURES

PY061837 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1115 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca has reported that the Council of Ministers will enact specific measures against terrorism. He made this remark after a ceremony during which 1,000 new Peruvian Investigative Police [PIP] members received their badges. The ceremony took place at the PIP training center.

[Begin Percovich recording] Many subversive criminals attacked the (Aucaiacu) police station yesterday. Unfortunately, it was a surprise attack for the Civil Guard officers and troops stationed there. This is a new event that not only puts the Civil Guard and the rural area into mourning, but the entire country as well. As we have repeatedly said, those who are indifferent to the problem of terrorism must stop and reflect on this action. I attended a Council of Ministers meeting yesterday. During the meeting, the members of the socioeconomic council debated economic and security issues. Some specific measures will be submitted to the Council of Ministers for consideration, and I am sure that they will be approved. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES TO AID IN FIGHTING TERRORISM

PY070007 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1949 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Lima, 6 Jul (EFE) -- A presidential spokesman has confirmed for EFE that the Peruvian Government today decided to implement military measures against narcoterrorism and that they will be "classified secret."

The decision was adopted today during a cabinet meeting in which it was also decided to extend for another 30 days the state of emergency throughout the country. The state of emergency was declared on 8 June as an answer to the massive wave of strikes.

The measures that are to be adopted against narcoterrorism, a word that the government has coined to identify the alleged cooperation between the Maoist organization Shining Path and the drug traffickers in the jungle region of the country, provide for the "direct participation of the Armed Forces."

ARMED FORCES, POLITICAL PARTIES CONTINUE DIALOGUE

PY061558 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The delegates of the political parties and of the Armed Forces will resume their dialogue at 1000 today. The talks will take place at the headquarters of the Armed Forces Joint Staff. The commanders in chief of the three forces and representatives from the Colorado Party, the Broad Front and the Civic Union will attend these talks.

It was officially reported a few hours ago that the ban on former socialist lawmaker Jose Pedro Cardoso has been lifted. Cardoso and Juan Young will represent the leftist Broad Front coalition.

Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Enrique Tarigo will represent the Colorado Party, and Juan Vicente Chiarino and Humberto Ciganda will represent the Civic Union.

At this first meeting the military will listen to the proposals of the political leaders who have asked for the meeting.

Dr Jose Pedro Cardoso told Carve that before negotiating it will be necessary to create the conditions to establish an atmosphere of liberty. Soon after receiving the news that his political ban had been lifted, the Socialist Party leader commented on what he expected from the dialogue with the Armed Forces.

[Begin recording] [Cardoso] Well, I'm going there very calmly because I have the support of the plenary meeting of the Broad Front, of my party which belongs to this front and of the three parties that have agreed to resume these talks. You know, there is a first stage, a first phase, which has been called a prenegotiation. I do not exactly know what the term is, but it is an evaluation of what we are going to propose as a prerequisite for an atmosphere of political liberty, calm, and peace that we consider necessary to resume negotiations. If this stage is achieved now, as I hope it will, then we will start real negotiations.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think negotiations are an important prior step toward an institutional solution and toward the elections in November?

[Cardoso] Yes, I consider them absolutely necessary. I consider it is the only way out at this point. If this way is closed, what will we have left?

[Reporter] How does the fact that the Blanco Party is not participating influence or affect the dialogue?

[Cardoso] Well, it has an influence, naturally. We are very sorry about this. I and probably all the multiparty colleagues, who are in the same position, expect that eventually political circumstances will allow the National Party to return to the multiparty group. You can rest assured that this is the attitude of all the multiparty members.

[Reporter] A last question. Which would be the first or most important issue of this prenegotiation or this initial talk proposed by the three parties?

[Cardoso] Well, the issue will be that which I already said: An evaluation of the current situation, in order to examine the concrete possibilities of creating the most appropriate atmosphere for negotiations. But I cannot give you any specifics.

Further Report

PY061932 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The political parties and the Armed Forces have struck a preliminary agreement to start the talks for the final reinstitutionalization of the country. Over the next few days the government and the Armed Forces will take several measures leading to the creation of the atmosphere requested by the political parties in their statement dated 22 May. [Words indistinct] was reached after the 2 and 1/2-hour meeting held between party delegates and the three commanders in chief of the Armed Forces.

Drs Julio Maria Sanguinetti, Enrique Tarigo, and Jose Luis Batlle, for the Colorado Party; Humberto Diganda and Dr Juan Vicente Chiarino, for the Civic Union; and Dr Jose Cardoso and accountant Juan Guillermo Young, for the Broad Front, expressed their satisfaction and optimism over the spirit at the meeting held at the Joint Staff offices. Issues like press freedom, political prisoners held in the penitentiaries, the arrest of several journalists, and the social atmosphere in general were discussed.

Upon the conclusion of the talks, Radio El Espectador and Cadena de Oro interviewed party leaders Dr Sanguinetti, Dr Cardoso, and Dr Chiarino. They voiced their satisfaction over what was discussed. In the first place, the executive secretary of the Colorado Party highlights the issues discussed with the military leadership.

[Begin recording] [Sanguinetti] As is well known, we had formally decided to come here today to state two basic points, or to make two basic statements. The first is related to our willingness to negotiate, and the second is related to the demands and requests concerning the atmosphere that the country needs in order for this negotiation to actually succeed. That was our point and this meeting strictly focused on it. We thoroughly discussed all aspects related to the country's atmosphere, aspects which are very significant. We have discussed the press, Institutional Acts Nos 7 and 14, the status of the prisoners, the status of the Broad Front, of course, and the status of the banned parties. All these issues are, of course, very important and difficult. On all these issues we received, so to speak, a positive response. Today we cannot say that an agreement was reached because we came to present a proposal. We may say, however, that after discussing all these issues we found a receptive attitude concerning all these issues.

[Unidentified reporter] What can you personally tell us about the status of the Broad Front after this meeting?

[Cardoso] Well, we frankly stated the absolute political need for the rehabilitation of the Broad Front. We mentioned it as a requirement for the Broad Front coalition. Well, as Dr Sanguinetti has already stated, we found a receptive attitude, right? No pledge was made, though, concerning the formula for rehabilitation. But some sort of rehabilitation will be established.

[Reporter] Was the absence of the Blanco Party discussed at the negotiating table?

[Chiarino] No, it was not. In a certain way it was discussed, because we all regret the absence [of the Blanco Party] and the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces also regretted it. Air Force Commander in Chief Manuel Buadas again stated that the National Party had an open door to the Joint Staff offices and could join the negotiating table whenever they felt like it, something we all approved.

CUBAN ROLE IN C. AMERICAN PEACE PROCESS URGED

WA050510 Rome IPS in English 5 Jul 84

[Text] Caracas, July 5 (IPS) -- The Venezuelan Government reiterated today that Cuba should join in Central American peace talks, after a visit here by a U.S. diplomat who rejected that possibility.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul said that "we still firmly believe that all the countries which have something to do with the Central American problem must join in the political solution."

The statement came two days after Special U.S. Ambassador to Central America Harry Shlaudeman said here that the U.S. Government will not accept Cuban participation in Central American talks.

The Contadora Group, made up of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, has called on the U.S. and Cuban Governments to take part in negotiations to resolve the Central American conflicts.

The Contadora Group foreign ministers recently contacted Cuban Government representatives on Cuba's possible role in potential talks.

Shlaudeman was in Guatemala today, concluding a tour of the four Contadora Group member countries and the Central American capitals.

The U.S. diplomat said he is making the trip to gather opinions on a document of peace proposals which the Contadora Group presented to the five Central American governments in mid-June.

Venezuelan legislators of both the ruling Democratic Action [AD] party and opposition parties expressed agreement with the foreign minister's statement on Cuban participation.

"If we want the dialogue to have realistic bases and reach effective accords, it must have the participation of Cuba, as the Contadora Group maintains," said Abdon Vivas Teran, leader of the opposition COPEI party.

Carlos Canache Mata, leader of the AD parliamentarians, said the U.S. position is "unproductive," while former leftist presidential candidate Jose Vicente Rangel termed Schlaudeman's stance "short-sighted stupidity."

Senate Vice President Pompeyo Marquez, president of the Movement to Socialism (MAS), said that "one can't destroy a priori the possibilities for a negotiated accord in the region by excluding one of the interlocutors."

PLOT TO KILL JUSTICE MINISTER SAID THWARTED

PA072037 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2336 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Caracas, 6 Jul (EFE) -- Venezuelan Justice Minister Jose Manzo Gonzalez has accused Carlos Leder, a Colombian national and international drug trafficker, of being the mastermind of a thwarted plot to assassinate him. Manzo Gonzalez, in a statement published here, said security precautions were taken throughout his recent visit to the United States.

Minister Manzo Gonzalez noted that drug trafficking is a world cartel, which involves activities in the United States, Europe, and Venezuela. He indicated that death threats do not intimidate him and said that now, with the new law against drug-trafficking, "which will be rigorously applied" and which will fill a void in Venezuelan legislation, the struggle against drug trafficking will be rendered more effective.

PRESIDENT: POLICY ON CENTRAL AMERICA TO CONTINUE

PA082335 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 4 Jul 84 pp 1 a, 10 a, 14 a, 35 a

[Report on President Miguel de la Madrid's interview granted to EXCELSIOR's Enrique Loubet Jr at the Presidential Palace in Mexico City -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Discussing international politics in an exclusive interview granted to EXCELSIOR, President Miguel de la Madrid said: Mexico will continue its current international policy in Central America. Mexico believes in diplomatic negotiations, not in dealing with conflicts within the context of the East-West confrontation, "although we have to admit that it is real." The arms race is worrisome, and we do not approve of "U.S., Soviet, or Cuban intervention in the area." We advocate a peaceful solution; hence, the Contadora Group's "often misunderstood" efforts. Mexico will continue to maintain this position "because in this way we defend our own national interests."

Here are the questions and answers to what might be described as the international political portion of the interview:

International Politics

Question: I would like to touch on an international issue. The aggravation of the situation in Central America represents a challenge to our own policy. Your government has done a good deal within the Contadora Group to work for a negotiated solution. Everything seems to indicate, however, that these efforts have been fruitless, and that Mexico's efforts have been unsuccessful because of the lack of political willingness on both sides. Do you believe that it is worthwhile for the Contadora Group to continue its efforts? What developments do you see for Central America in the next few months? And what do you think about Commander Ortega's trip to the socialist bloc and the U.S. military exercises in neighboring countries? We are very interested in Ortega's trip. It had been felt that Ortega was ready to sit down at a table and talk, but instead he left suddenly.

Answer: I believe that peace in Central America is of vital importance to Mexico. Central America is not at peace; there are confrontations in almost all of the area's countries. Guerrilla activities have been going on for more than 30 years in Guatemala; the number of dead in El Salvador is already extremely high; and guerrillas in Nicaragua run back and forth between this country and Honduras and Costa Rica. These countries are our closest neighbors to the south and their activities have worrisome impacts on Mexico, such as immigration. The most important aspect for Mexico is the immigration of Guatemalans; more than 40,000 human beings, most of them women, children, and young people, have fled violence in their country. These migratory movements might increase significantly if war in Central America escalates. Of the greatest concern is the fact that the conflicts in Central America have their origin in the Central American countries' underdevelopment. The cause of these conflicts is economic and social. However, this fact notwithstanding, there is no doubt that Central America is being affected by the East-West conflicts. Mexico has maintained that Central America's conflicts should not be included within the East-West confronation, but we must admit that that confrontation is already present in Central America.

Mexico believes that these conflicts, particularly those that are taking place between countries, should be settled through diplomatic negotiations, and not by war. War and military intervention have proved ineffective of late in resolving this kind of conflict, and this is not only true in Central America; we might mention the Middle East conflict, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the problems in Kampuchea, the problems on the Sino-Soviet border, those on the Korean border, and the negative experience of the Vietnam war. In addition, regional conflicts constitute an increasing risk of a world conflagration which would involve all of us. For all of these reasons, we cannot remain indifferent to the Central American conflict.

I know that many are dubious about Mexico's foreign policy, and ask: "Why do we involve ourselves in other people's quarrels? Why do we commit our country in conflicts that are not ours? Why are we undertaking efforts outside of Mexico when there are so many domestic problems?" I believe that Mexico's interests demand our active participation in the Central American conflict. And we have done so, we have participated actively in this conflict, in an effort to prevent generalized war, because its consequences on the economy and on people would affect us Mexicans. We have participated in order to prevent an escalation of the conflict into a world war. We have done so while respecting the basic, traditional principles governing Mexico's foreign policy, which are not merely romantic notions but operational criteria for effective solutions: respect for the self-determination of peoples and nonintervention by any party.

We do not agree to U.S., Soviet, or Cuban intervention in Central America. We ourselves have refrained from intervening in the domestic policies of the Central American countries. We want those countries to solve their own problems without foreign intervention and we do not want to see their conflicts included in the East-West confrontation, because this would only detract from each nation's sovereignty and threaten the political stability of the entire American continent, no matter what the source of intervention is.

We ask the Central American governments to meet their own responsibilities and not to depend on foreign powers. We want nationalistic governments, as opoosed to those that depend on existing political blocs in the world. We ask that each country promise to avoid intervention in its neighbors' domestic affairs. Countries and governments are reproaching each other for supporting the guerrillas who work against others. We oppose the destabilization of neighboring countries' domestic affairs from the territory of any Central American nation. We are very worried about the arms race being pursued by the Central American countries. Hence, we have proposed a system for the control and reduction of the arms buildup. When the number of available weapons increases, the risk that they might be used increases, too.

We have tried to maintain an objective and impartial view toward the parties involved in the conflict. Mexico maintains diplomatic relations with all the Central American countries and considers itself friends with all of them. These countries must solve their own domestic problems. Mexico does not wish to be a self-appointed judge of the domestic political system of any Central American country. Thus, as has been noted, Mexico has promoted further talks between the United States and Nicaragua. It is evident that neither of these two countries trusts the other, although each has different reasons for its distrust. We wish to contribute, with these talks, to the renewal and restoration of trust between the two countries. We hope that these talks -- which had a beginning of sorts with Secretary of State Shultz' visit to Managua and the Shlaudeman-Tinoco meeting -- will lead to a definition of the two countries' points of divergence. We also hope that they will lead to an agreement that shows respect for the dignity and interests of each nation.

Nicaragua is seeking support in various parts of the world. It is true that Nicaragua receives aid from the socialist countries, but it is equally true that it receives aid from several countries in Latin America and Western Europe. I believe that Nicaragua's effort to increase its political, economic, and commercial relations with various countries is healthy. As long as that diversification does not lead to dependence, especially on the socialist bloc, the risk of confrontation with the United States decreases. Moreover, Nicaragua will receive greater support and sympathy from other Latin American countries, because we do not like to see Latin American countries affiliated with large international power blocs as dependents.

Mexico will maintain this viewpoint because it serves our national interests. There are times when it actually seems as if our struggle is fruitless; however, as long as there is a chance of achieving a peaceful solution, I believe that the Contadora Group will continue to be useful. This Group has earned approbation from not only the Latin Americans -- who wuld naturally view the Group's efforts with approval -- but from the international community at large. We are Latin Americans trying to solve a Latin American problem. Hence the Contadora Group has received support from the United Nations, the OAS, the EEC, the U.S. Congress, and the socialist bloc.

Question: The world is experiencing a psychosis of sorts as a result of the arms race, which could lead to nuclear war. Do you think that this psychosis has affected the good sense of the leaders of the superpowers?

Answer: I believe that the superpowers wish not to wage nuclear war, and they have voiced that wish publicly. They know that nuclear war poses an enormous threat, because there would be no winners. It could mean the extinction of the entire human race. Mexico has constantly urged the nuclear powers to reach effective and serious agreements that would reduce the threat of a nuclear war, work to control nuclear arms, and eventually to achieve general arms control. During my recent visit to the United States, President Ronald Reagan assured me of his government's interest in preventing nuclear war and in reaching an understanding with the other nuclear powers. I have received similar assurances from the Soviet Union, through its ambassador, and from the other nuclear powers: the United Kingdom, France, and the PRC. Recently, Mexico and other countries -- India, Tanzania, Sweden, and Argentina -- appealed to the nuclear powers -- the United States, the USSR, France, and the People's Republic of China -- to reach an understanding on the matter.

Question: Mexico may well overcome its share of the crisis that is affecting the whole world through the series of measures about which you have informed us; still, how do you view the crisis' further development, not only in Mexico but in the world at large?

Answer: The London declaration issued by the seven industrial countries contains an extensive chapter on this problem, It does not put forth specific formulas, but it makes the political admission that it is necessary to face the problem of the size of the foreign debt of the countries involved, particularly their inability to cope with growing interest rates and short-term loans. The document also recognized the link between financing and trade. The foreign debt problem cannot be isolated from general economic problems. If the underdeveloped countries' exports are not permitted greater access to the industrial nations' markets, which are the world's largets, those countries will not be able to generate enough funds to pay their increasing debts. I believe that we have made some progress in terms of the general status of our foreign debt and in making people aware of the problem.

On the world economy, I am of the opinion that means of improving the so-called South-South cooperation should be strengthened; that is to say, cooperation between underdeveloped or developing countries. We must realize that we can cooperate more effectively with the Latin American countries by reinforcing economic integration processes and by seeking ways to increase commercial trade, as well as by promoting investment exchanges and technology transfer. I think that a favorable climate for this exists. It would also bring about great economic changes in the world. For example, the industrial countries would have to realize that certain activities are no longer profitable. These activities should instead be developed by and fostered in the underdeveloped countries. This would open the way for new economic development for all countries. There is insufficient productivity and inefficiency in the industrial techniques applied by the United States, Europe, and Japan, which these countries are passing on to their consumers. We can all benefit from an industrial transformation.

I believe that we must make the effort to realize that there is a great deal that we can do in the world to benefit all of us. The good of some should not necessarily result in harm to others. For this reason, Mexico has supported the so-called "world economic negotiations." By this, we don't mean that everything will be changed overnight as the result of talks. We do mean, however, that an effort must be made to begin to examine, objectively and fairly, all of the problems affecting us.

DE LA MADRID MEETS WITH FOREIGN LABOR LEADERS

FL071738 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0355 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Rolando Carrero, head of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers, today told Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid that the moral reserves, tradition, and literary history of the countries that have fought for democracy are superior to their debts. During an audience that the Mexican president gave to Latin American trade union leaders who are attending the first congress on population and development in Mexico City, Carrero said the debts were initially contracted to finance our development but they have not fulfilled their objective.

The audience, which was held at the National Palace, also served to inform the Mexican president on the objectives of the congress, which was organized by the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT). Important matters for the development of the peoples of Latin America will be discussed at the meeting, including labor, marginal economic activities, and the protection of the family.

CTM Leader Fidel Velazquez introduced the 321 delegates who are attending the congress and said the congress would produce good results to benefit the Latin American peoples.

FRG CHANCELLOR KOHL ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

PA090034 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2357 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jul (EFE) -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrived here today on an official 3-day visit. The German chancellor, who is the first to visit the country officially, arrived in the country from Buenos Aires. Kohl was greeted at Mexico City's international airport by Government Secretary Manuel Bartlett and Foreign Secretary Bernado Sepulveda. Kohl will begin his official activities, including his first meeting with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, tomorrow.

PRESIDENT MAKES APPEAL TO RESCUE 'NATIONAL HONOR'

PA080454 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Jul 84

[President Jorge Illueca's statement at a ceremony in Santiago, Varaguas Province, on 7 July marking International Cooperatives Day -- recorded]

[Text] As Torrijos freed us from an inferiority complex, freed us from the complex of being a Spanish or Colombian or U.S. colony, we, too, must live up to Panama's national image and tell the Colombian drug traffickers that this is not the right place to try to drug a country's morale. [applause] We must tell any Panamanian who wants to sell his honor that he has no right to compromise the country's prestige. When we tell the nation's attorney general that he has to investigate this incident to the fullest, this is no show; we are also telling Colombia's attorney general that if he came here secretly to make deals with drug traffickers from his country, he is not welcome in Panama. [applause]

Panama does not want to be a laundromat for the drug traffickers' money. We believe in the Colombian culture; we believe in Bolivar's Great Colombia; we believe in the lofty ideals [humanismo] of Colombian universities; but we cannot tolerate having our country's scruples and honor commercialized, because of what we have learned from the republic's founding fathers. You members of the cooperatives must contribute to the rescue of our national honor and tell the country from here, through your highest leader, that we are prepared to rescue Panama's image.

GENERAL NORIEGA COMMENTS ON MELO INCIDENT

PA071916 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Report on statement by General Manuel Noriega, commander of the Defense Forces, at the Tocumen military airbase on 6 July]

[Text] Colonel [Roberto] Diaz has told General Manuel Antonio Noriega that only one of the Defense Forces is involved in drug trafficking -- a regrettable and cursed error by one man. Gen Noriega stated this categorically today, referring to the dismissal from the Defense Forces of former Lieutenant Colonel Julian Melo Borbua. At a press conference held at the Panama Air Force installations after his return from Europe, General Noriega said the following.

[Begin Noriega recording] For 14 years we have fought drug trafficking, fought the smugglers. [applause] Our strength and our international recognition are based upon these principles, on a doctrine, a normal operations procedure. Therefore, it is not that we are now going to put another kind of dressing on the salad. The salad already has its dressing. [applause] [end recording]

General Noriega discarded the possibility of the former officer's readmission to the Defense Forces, when he said:

[Begin Noriega recording] The former officer will never return to our forces, because he discredited the doctrine that we have followed and enforced. [end recording]

Asked about a presumed plot by former Col Melo against the General Staff, Noreiga said:

[Begin Noriega recording] I have been informed that this was the case. However, more ingredients, more details on the problem are required. This is the domain of the intelligence services, but in this case the attorney general will handle the legal aspect. [end recording]

Meanwhile, General Noriega said that as a result of his trip to France, Great Britain, and Israel, the Defense Forces will receive technological aid through development, training, and assessment to replace the largest army in the world in the Canal Area. He also recognized the contribution that the countries visited have made toward the peace process that the Contadora Group is carrying out.

[Begin Noriega recording] "There are several points. The first is that the Defense Forces have not been affected; the Panamanian family has been affected, and the Panamanian family includes the name Melo, but it also includes the names Tribaldos, Mendez.... and all the Panamanian family has been affected. It depends on how the media handles the problem. If it is handled crudely, the media will have placed itself on a morbid plane. They will not find the General Staff doing this.

The second point is that as a doctrine, Panama has reaffirmed its will not to be a land fertilized by cocaine. Panama stresses that we do not have to talk with the drug traffickers and reaffirms its refusal to let anything prevent it from destroying the barrels of ether or the cocaine labs. [applause] This is our doctrine, this is the principle of the Defense Forces, and we have spoken of this. We know that the countries in which the military have made pacts with the drug traffickers are still at a dead end, that the results of drug trafficking go against society, and that he who takes a peso or a dollar from drug trafficking is entering a dead-end street. Drug trafficking leads to death.

The third point is the important one that no one told us we had a drug trafficker in our midst. No one discovered that someone had infiltrated our ranks. We ourselves as a Defense Force, our intelligence services, are the ones who set the trap. We were looking for a shark, but we got goldfish. The intelligence service's trap was set, and we ourselves -- when we made our discovery -- instead of covering it up made it known, and we did this as an example not only for our institution but for the armies of America. [applause]

Therefore, we cannot have any grudges, nor can anyone point at any of the other members of the force, because they had nothing to do with this incident. The children of the members of the General Staff do not have to feel ashamed or have any complexes. On the contrary, they can hold their heads up because never in the world or at any time has there been another Armed Forces that speaks of and points to their defects. [applause]

We cite this as a lesson, and we insist that we are the ones who discovered it; the intelligence services and the National Department of Investigations [DENI] are the ones who broke the tanks of ether despite appeals made in the courts that they not be touched. In addition, and this is under investigation, Colonel Young [Lt Col Julio Ow Young] told me that we should find out who the lady is that goes to Rotterdam to buy the ether. We will let it go at that. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT DECLARES NORTHERN BORDER DANGER ZONE

PA061837 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] During a meeting of the air safety tripartite commission, which was organized yesterday morning, it eas decided to declare the areas close to the northern border a danger zone. Complete control will be exerted on flights in this restricted zone in order to prevent incidents, such as the one that occurred 2 weeks ago when the Civil Guard nearly shot down a U.S. light aircraft. Aircraft announcing flights to this area will be closely watched, crews will be checked, and all flight plans will have to be followed according to regulations.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ON FOREIGN AID FOR GUERRILLAS, MISSILES

PA061517 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jul 84

[President Jose Napoleon Duarte's statement to reporter Raul Beltran at Government House on 5 July -- recorded]

[Text] El Salvador has proof of foreign intervention involving shipments of weapons, training, and support for the guerrilla's interference in Salvadoran problems over the past 4 years. This was reported some 3 years ago in a document called the White Book. This document outlined various commitments obtained by Shafick Handal, in his capacity as secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES], from countries that include the USSR, Cuba, the SRV, the DPRK, Libya, Kenya, and the Arab countries.

Hence, that document outlined all the aid obtained for the Salvadoran guerrillas by these men [not further identified], totaling 800 tons in weapons. Today, 4 [as heard] years later, 800 tons in weapons is nothing compared to the amount of weapons that have entered the country. This clearly shows that the support offered to the PCES secretary general by those countries was drastically reduced. [sentence as heard]

Moreover, there is proof of personnel training in various fields. As you might recall, during the elections I made a specific report on a plot involving Nicaraguans being trained by the PLO in Cuba to attack several important Salvadoran political personalities.

Regarding yesterday's report that the Salvadoran guerrillas had purchased surface to air missiles, we must tell the Salvadoran public that neither the country nor the Salvadoran Army could purchase that kind of equipment with their entire budgets, because this is sophisticated, specialized, and expensive equipment.

This shows that the guerrillas receive gigantic amounts of aid. We are ciritcized for the small aid we receive for the country's defense, but this aid is insignificant compared to the massive aid being received by the guerrillas.

However, this does not worry us. With or without missiles, El Salvador will continue its democratic process, and this is what really counts. We will seek peace, and we will achieve it.

COPREFA ON REPORTED GUERRILLA PURCHASE OF SAM'S

PA072235 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 Jul 84 pp 4, 28

[Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA Communique -- date not given]

[Text] Several international news agencies have recently been insisting that the FMLN terrorists have allegedly purchased SAM-7 missiles. COPREFA has, in turn, stated that it has no knowledge of such a purchase. Lieutenant Colonel Ricardo A. Cienfuegos, COPREFA's director, said this to the foreign press: "All we can say is that we hope they do not have such missiles." However, it is a good idea to consider these reports, which the foreign press has received from various sources. These sources include spokesmen for the extremists who are attacking our people, and who invest a great deal of money to maintain these sources in various countries around the world.

The SAM-7 surface to air missile is currently one of the most modern weapons and, therefore, one of the most expensive. Its purchase is only available to the armies of highly developed countries. Not even the Salvadoran Armed Forces, with their U.S. aid, can purchase such a weapon. This proves that the FMLN extremists are a powerful, capitalist economic force, a system against which they say they struggle. This reaffirms that in our tormented country, this group of undemocratic criminal subversives have a pocketful of funds with which to inflict death, hate, and destruction upon us.

Some international news agencies have reported that the SAM's were purchased from the PLO or from the Libyan regime. Thus, we do not have to dig too deeply to discover who is behind those who today use weapons to oppress the Salvadoran people. The PLO is the deadliest terrorist organization in the world, and Qadhdhafi's regime is the most warmongering, having even been rejected by socialist European countries. These are the FMLN's "friends," who aid them in killing more Salvadorans.

The Costa Rican Government recently charged that a financial, logistical, and propaganda support network for the FMLN is operating illegally in that country. This is further evidence that our people are not facing a disoriented group of Salvadorans, but an international plot staged by demented criminals who deal around the world in man's death and grief throughout the world. Despite all this, there is a fact that will always be an impenetrable wall to their evil intentions: The Salvadoran people do not support them, and have chosen democracy.

COMMISSION APPOINTED TO REVITALIZE ECONOMY IN EAST

PA070053 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0437 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Government has appointed a commission to revitalize the economy in the eastern area of the country, which has been most affected by the war.

The commission has no funds as yet, Miguel Charlaix, its president, said at a news conference today. It will work in coordination with another commission that has also been tasked with rebuilding areas affected by the war and that is presided over by Colonel Luis Alonso Amaya. Charlaix said that his commission will try to increase agricultural and industrial production in the eastern Departments of Morazan, San Miguel, La Union, and Usulutan. The commission is expecting economic aid from several countries, primarily from the United States, through the Agency for International Development, AID, Charlaix said. "We cannot expect miracles overnight," Charlaix added, but the commission plans "to restore confidence in the eastern area."

FMLN REPORTEDLY STEALS RED CROSS VEHICLES

PA061609 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 Jul 84 pp 2, 39

[Text] Three vehicles of the International Red Cross, two trucks and a Nissan station wagon, recently received by this organization were stolen by a group of terrorists who intercepted them at the turnoff to San Luis La Reina, on the San Miguel road, in northern San Miguel Department. The theft was carried out Tuesday at approximately 1100 when the vehicles in which two delegates of the International Red Cross Committee, CICR, and eight Red Cross members were traveling to the areas affected by violence with provisions for refugees were stopped. The terrorists, who identified themselves as FMLN members, ignored the pleas of the delegates and the symblos and letters on the vehicles. The guerrillas took the vehicles, leaving the Red Cross members stranded. The delegates and Red Cross members made their way to San Miguel, arriving there at approximately 1800 the same day, and reported the incident. Red Cross sources consulted here in San Salvador confirmed that the incident had occurred, but said they had no further details.

SIX EXPLOSIONS DAMAGE ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE LINES

PA061756 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 Jul 84 p 49

[Excerpt] Six bomb explosions were heard last night in various parts of the capital. The blasts destructed posts holding high-tension cables and telephone junction boxes. Three of the locations where the bombs exploded have been determined. One of the explosives, placed in front of the Fausto Theater near the Sam Miguelito market, destroyed a post holding high-tension cables. The second explosive was placed inside a telephone junction box on the main road in La Libertad neighborhood; the third inside a telephone junction box in front of the Ricaldone Institute.

GUERRILLA-ARMY CLASH REPORTED IN JACORO

PA070446 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Carlos Rivero report]

[Text] Morazan -- Military sources reported heavy fighting today between FMLN guerrillas and Army units in Jacoro. The sources revealed that the clash began at 0700 this morning between the Las Marias Canton and the turnoff to (Las Frontinas), where the guerrillas launched a surprise attack. The 200 guerrillas were pushed bace by units from the Lenca Battalion. The clash lasted 2 hours, and neither side reported any casualties.

GUERRILLA, ARMY ACTIONS IN MORAZAN, LA UNION NOTED

PA080005 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Jul 84 p 4

[Text] For a brief period of time, a terrorist group took control of and looted the small town of Sociedad, according to reports received yesterday morning from the eastern area. Sociedad is located in Morazan Department, to the east of the capital, and does not have members of the Armed Forces on duty. Reports state that the terrorist took everything they could find. The subversives fled when they learned that an Army patrol was on the way. It was also reported that Armed Forces units carried out a counter-insurgency campaign in northern La Union, bombing terrorist positions. It has been learned, meanwhile, that a civic-military campaign is under way in La Union and San Miguel Departments, especially among displaced persons.

Reports also indicate that subversives attacked drivers along the San Miguel stretch of the Pan-American Highway, but no damage to the vehicles was mentioned. In Aguilares, a clash took place when a subversive group was about to attack that town's guard post. There were no reports of casualties on either side.

BUS ATTACKED; 100 SAID FORCIBLY RECRUITED

PA072135 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Excerpts] Twelve people were wounded when an interdepartmental bus, traveling from Berlin to San Salvador, did not stop at the Santo Domingo turnoff and was machinegunned by guerrillas. We have also learned that 50 vehicles were used to block the 1-km strip there occupied by the FMLN rebels. Most of them have local license plates; their tires were punctured with bullets. There were also six vans that had arrived from Guatemala and Costa Rica and a fuel truck, carrying some 3,000 gallons of fuel, which was set afire near the Santo Domingo power substation. A sublieutenant was wounded when he refused to stop his car at the turnoff. However, the most serious incident reported by the area's residents is the forcible recruitment of some 100 young men and women, most of whom were passengers on the bus or were traveling in the private cars that were intercepted by the rebels.

FMLN GENERAL COMMAND DENIES ACQUIRING SAM'S

PA090439 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Jul 84

[FMLN General Command Statement issued in El Salvador in 7 July]

[Text] For the last few days, a propaganda maneuver has been carried out, initiated by the remarks of Jose Napoleon Duarte on the alleged existence of surface-to-air missiles in the hands of FMLN. The FMLN General Command states in this regard that:

1. It is absolutely false that we currently have Soviet or any other kind of anti-aircraft missiles. If we had such weapons, the world would be witnessing a massive destruction of the modern Yankee planes that drop tons of Reagan-supplied bombs every day on the areas that are under our control or in dispute, sowing death, destruction, and terror among the civilian population.

2. Even though Duarte's remarks are a shameless lie, the FMLN proclaims its irrefutable right to make every effort to effectively arm itself, so that it may face and defeat the escalating intervention by the U.S. Government, which employs sophisticated weapons with great firepower against our people while preventing negotiations on a political solution.

3. The scandal over the antiaircraft missiles is a plot concocted by Reagan and the CIA in which Duarte is acting as a simple megaphone: its objectives are as follows: It seeks to conceal the real power of the FMLN, minimizing the precision of the forceful blows that we are dealing to the puppet Armed Forces with the tale that it is all the result of an alleged enormous supply of costly and sophisticated weapons from abroad rather than of the FMLN's superior military capacity. It also seeks to mask new steps in the escalation of the war by the Reagan government; to justify, to the U.S. people and Congress, a new increase in the military aid given the subservient Jose Napoleon Duarte regime; and, at the same time, to cover up the huge undebtedness of our country resulting from that military aid, since each rifle, plane, bomb, and bullet that the puppet Army uses against the Salvadoran people to guarantee the predominance of Yankee imperialism and the oligarchy will have to be paid for by the people.

Ignoring the intelligence of the Salvadoran people and the international public, who are aware of the figures on the hundreds and hundreds of millions dollars worth of weapons and other war supplies that Reagan is constantly giving to the puppet Armed Forces, it has been said that it is limited aid. In truth, the Armed Forces, thanks to U.S. aid, have increased the number of Army troops fourfold since 1981. They have an Air Force that is immensely superior in terms of technology, numbers, and firepower. In addition, they have helicopter squadrons for landing troops. They have tremendous resources and modern rifles, massive means of military ground transportation, and huge sums of money available for theft and corruption. This large and modern Army is armed by Yankee imperialism. This is the Army that the FMLN is defeating. This cannot be concealed.

4. The years of war have shown not only that the FMLN is invincible, but also that we are advancing toward the military defeat of our people's enemies. The explanation for this does not lie in alleged missiles, but in the fact that we have a weapon that is more powerful than all of the rest combined: the justice of our cause, the people's incorporation into our ranks, the people's support, the moral superiority in combat of our forces, our firm certainty of the victory of the revolution, and the solidarity of the world's peoples. This weapon can be neither bought nor destroyed.

United to fight until final victory, revolution or death, we shall win!

VENCEREMOS ON ARMY TRUCK AMBUSH, CASUALTIES

PA081910 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Your attention to this military report by Radio Venceremos. This is a report on a new victory by our commandos in San Miguel. On Saturday, 7 July, at 1610 a guerrilla commando from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade ambushed a military truck of the 3d Infantry Brigade full of troops in San Miguel en route to La Union. The dictatorship's troops suffered 60 casualties as a result of this effective operation. We repeat: Preliminary reports indicate that the forces of genocidal murderer Domingo Monterrosa suffered 60 casualties. This ambush was carried out 2 blocks from the railroad station on Roosevelt Street. This important operation was carried out inside San Miguel on the same day that puppet President Jose Napoleon Duarte visited the city to announce the launching of a program that will supposedly revamp his war economy and provide stability to the country's eastern region. According to another report, FMLN forces destroyed high-tension towers at Villa El Triunfo at 0315 on that same day, Saturday, also in eastern El Salvador. We repeat: FMLN sappers destroyed high-tension towers on Saturday at 0315 at Villa El Triunfo, Usulutan Department.

UNGO: DIALOGUE WITH GOVERNMENT POSSIBLE 'IN JULY'

PA070015 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2214 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Panama City, 6 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Guillermo Ungo has told ACAN-EFE that there are certain indications that a dialogue between the Salvadoran Government and guerrilla representatives may take place in July. The FDR president said that although there have been certain evasions from Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte in the last few months, the two sides could meet in the next few weeks. However, the opposition leader stressed that the conditions imposed by the FMLN-FDR for such a meeting remain in effect.

Ungo described the talks he recently held in Lisbon with Juan Ramirez, Salvadoran Christian Democratic leader, and with Rene Fortin Magana, a representative of the Salvadoran Democratic Action Party (AD), as positive.

In criticizing President Durarte's position, the opposition leader said that a dialogue is necessary, because El Salvador cannot continue as it was in 1982, when Jose Napoleon Duarte himself led the government junta and refused to establish a dialogue with the guerillas. The FDR leader also insisted that the opposition forces want to meet with Salvadoran Government representatives in San Salvador. High-ranking FMLN-FDR leaders would be present at the talks, which, according to Ungo, could be held at some diplomatic mission in San Salvador, as long as the government guarantees the safety of the opposition members. Guillermo Ungo did not wish to be specific is regard to the status of the talks on this meeting, but he "strongly" rejected a dialogue with a new government peace commission somewhere outside of El Salvador. According to the opposition leader, the current Salvadoran situation calls for "immediate" solutions, and new meetings held at the same level as former ones "would solve" nothing. The FDR member insisted that the opposition is demanding negotiation and dialogue within the framework of the concepts pursued by the "Contadora Group," in an attempt to democratize El Salvador's political situation.

On Duarte's Position

PA080315 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1812 GMT 7 Jul 84

[By Concepcion Bordona]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 7 Jul (EFE) -- Guillermo Ungo, leader of the Salvadoran National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), has told EFE that "we have had no political or personal contact with President Jose Napoleon Duarte." Ungo, on a stopover in Madrid after participating in a conference on Latin America that was held last week in Lisbon, said: "We have covered our proposals for a dialogue with him through various sources, one of them being Costa Rica. Now we must wait and see what the outcome will be." According to Ungo, "Monge authorized us to say that Duarte had expressed interest in dialogue. However, he has said that it would be a dialogue without negotiations, and we object to this, because a dialogue without negotiations is only a pretense of a dialogue. To resolve a conlict, one must negotiate."

In Lisbon, several unofficial meetings were held by President Duarte's special envoy Juan Ramirez Rauda, MNR leader Guillermo Ungo, and Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge.

"To date, we have received no answer to our proposals, one of which was presented by Jesse Jackson, U.S. Democratic Party presidential candidate," Ungo added. The proposal delivered by Jesse Jackson included four points: "A dialogue without prerequisites, to be held at an embassy in El Salvador, and the discussion of an agenda that would include the issues of a cease-fire and the support and participation of the Contadora Group."

According to Ungo, "Duarte has given ambivalent answers. He has said nothing specific, only changing the words he uses. And yet, when Duarte was president of the government junta he said that he was willing to engage in dialogue with me in any country in the world."

"At that time, the FRG Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats tried to arrange such a meeting, which initially garnered positive responses, but when the time came Duarte changed his mind and for the 2 years that followed, in which Duarte was president of the junta, no private or public, direct or indirect contact was made," Ungo said.

"During this campaign, I heard an interview in which Duarte said that he wanted to establish a national dialogue and that he was willing to meet with Guillermo Ungo in El Salvador. The only thing that changed this time were the words," the Salvadoran MNR leader added. According to Ungo, Duarte's statement "was a political commitment," but "in a later speech he evaded dialogue and, in a way, put it off indefinitely by attaching an absurd condition, which would effectively mean a surrender by the guerrillas, when he asked them to lay down their weapons." Also, Ungo told EFE, Duarte said that he "could no longer talk to me because I did not control the guerrillas." But later, following Jesse Jackson's proposal, "ambiguity could be seen, when Duarte said that he would present the idea to the people and that, in any case, 6 months would be needed to create the necessary security systems."

GUATEMALA

PDC WINS ELECTIONS; FINAL VOTE COUNTS RELEASED

PA061852 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] today became the [word indistinct] winner of the national elections to form the constituent assembly by obtaining 318,300 votes, which represent 15.59 percent of the votes cast on Sunday. The Union of the National Center came in second, obtaining 13.20 percent of the votes, that is 269,448 votes. The figures released after the tabulation of 100 percent of the country's polling places today will not reflect a great difference in the granting of assembly seats because only 23 seats were at stake nationally, while the other 65 were to be granted by geographical districts, where the results of the pertinent department were taken into consideration without taking into account cumulative figures obtained nationally. Of 15 political parties and 3 civic committees which participated in the elections, the only ones to obtain seats for sure so far are the PDC, the Union of the National Center, the Nationalist Authentic Central-National Liberation Movement, the Revolutionary Party, the National Renovating Party, the Democratic Institutional Party, and the Anticommunist Unity Party. The National Unity Front might be the eighth and last political party to win a seat in the constituent assembly if this is confirmed, which should probably be done tomorrow. By party, these are the final figures announced today at the end of the count of 100 percent of the voting centers throughout the country. Final results of the Sunday, 1 July, elections, national list:

	Votes	Percentage
PDC	318,000	15.59
Union of the National Center	269,448	13.20
Nationalist Authentic Central-National Liberation Movement	245,514	12.02
Revolutionary Party	142,565	6.98
National Renovating Party	129,664	6.35
Democratic Institutional Party	102,829	5.04
Anticommunist Unification Party	61,069	2.99
United Revolutionary Front	45,191	2.21

Emerging Movement for Harmony	39,796	1.95
United National Front	39,575	1.94
FCD-5 [expansion unknown]	27,577	1.35
Democratic Alliance	27,209	1.33
Democratic Party of National Cooperation	24,316	1.19
PD [expansion unknown]	15,001	0.73
FDP-CND [expansion unknown]	13,605	0.67
Blank	112,027	5.49
Null	242,049	11.86
Not used	185,903	9.11

HONDURAS

SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES U.S. MILITARY AGREEMENTS

Paz Barnica on Meeting

PA061435 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The National Security Council yesterday appointed special high-level commissions to discuss Honduran-U.S. military relations. Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has said that the military assistance agreements are to be revised, by President Roberto Suazo Cordoba's decision, with the National Security Council's support. In addition, Paz Barnica has warned that Honduras cannot admit the presence of counterrevolutionaries in the national territory and announced measures against foreigners who violate national laws. Here are Paz Barnica's statements in a report by newsman Antunez.

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] This was a meeting of the Security Council chaired by President Suazo Cordova. The meeting lasted several hours. We discussed various topics of fundamental interest to the Honduran Government and country. We analyzed various topics related to the Central American problems and the Contadora Group peace efforts, which Honduras (?supports). Relations among the member countries should be strengthened rather than weakened. We also discussed Honduras' acceptance of the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America. We believe this is a complete document that should be the basis for immediate negotiations leading to a negotiated political solution for the Central American region. In addition, we considered topics related to national security and economic and military cooperation with the United States. We discussed the refugee problem in depth, as well as Honduran-U.S. military relations. Special high-level commissions were appointed to consider these aspects.

[Antunez] Regarding negotiations to amend the military agreement between the United States and Honduras, the foreign secretary reported the following:

[Paz Barnica -- in progress] ...cooperation in various fields, but Honduran-U.S. military relations are based on the 1954 agreement dealing with mutual military assistance. This situation has been analyzed in the National Security Council, as desired by the government, headed by President Suazo Cordova. Of course he has the support and direct participation of all the council's members and the Armed Forces chief. It has been decided that these relations should be carefully revised. All international agreements of any type between two, three, or more states, bilateral agreements, that is, can be revised according to circumstances and particularly according to what might be in Honduras' national interest. We advocate cooperation with interdependence, without loss of national pride.

[Antunez] As for the presence of Nicaraguan Democratic Force leaders in Honduras, Pas Barnica said:

[Paz Barnica] We cannot admit the presence of counterrevolutionaries in Honduras because our government has never accepted this situation. Of course, any foreigners violating national laws in this manner are subject to the measures we have taken and will continue to take to correct such a situation. Honduras will never let others use it as a springboard for aggression against anyone, because this is a country that orients its foreign policy toward maintaining peace in Central America. Any foreigner who violates our country's laws to the detriment of any other country -- not a particular government -- must be punished. The government has taken and will take the proper measures to correct such a situation, whenever it happens. I believe that anyone of any nationality living in a specific country, such as Honduras, should abide by Honduran laws and refrain from participating in activities contrary to the Honduran Government's policy and principles.

[Antunez] These have been statements by Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica after yesterday's meeting of the National Security Council presided over by President Suazo. [end recording]

Gen Lopez on Agreements

PA070045 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] General Walter Lopez Reyes, Honduran Armed Forces commander, confirmed yesterday that the National Security Council met at the Presidential House to examine Honduras' military agreements with the United States. Gen Lopez said that President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova has appointed high-level commissions to review these agreements in coming weeks. Meanwhile, reliable sources told this station that Honduras could invalidate the agreements if the United States does not agree to certain amendments that Honduras might require. According to the same source, the Honduran Government will ask the U.S. Government for special educational, economic, agricultural and military aid. Here is an interview with Gen Lopez by newsman Gustavo Ruiz:

[Begin recording] [Ruiz] General, what subjects were discussed at the Armed Forces Supreme Council's latest meeting?

[Lopez] Matters of interest to the nation.

[Ruiz] General, we were told that the meeting was held to discuss the military agreements between Honduras and the United States.

[Lopez] Yes, we discussed technical aspects of the accords. A report will be submitted to the president of the Republic and to the National Security Council. We made a general assessment of the agreements.

[Ruiz] Is it true that Honduras will ask for economic, agricultural, and educational assistance?

[Lopez] That is up to the government. Our economic situation is critical. Any action to cope with the situation must be dealt with at a government-to-government level.

[Ruiz] What about actions at the military level?

[Lopez] We deal only with military technical aspects. I cannot go into detail at the moment. We are going to have a meeting with U.S. representatives in a few days to discuss the situation.

[Ruiz] Would you like to add anything else?

[Lopez] We are facing a very difficult time. We must remain united as a nation, and try to join efforts to ensure that our country may benefit from all of this [end recording]

Communique on Review of Treaties

PA062105 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2009 GMT 6 Jul 84

["Presidency's International Information Directorate Press Bulletin" issued on 6 July in Tegucigalpa; read by reporter Carlos Perez]

[Text] In view of information broadcast by various media, the government of the Republic wishes to state that:

1. The Security Council, led by the president of the Republic, has examined several important subjects in the past few days. One of these was an analysis of certain military treaties and economic agreements that currently exist between Honduras and the United States.

2. These legal instruments are being reviewed with an eye to serving our national interests, on the basis of each state's sovereign right to evaluate and modify, if it wishes, its international commitments, taking into consideration its own historical evolution and the changes that constantly affect the world.

3. This does not imply, in any way, that the traditional friendly relations between Honduras and the United States are being damaged. To the contrary, as mutual interests are properly attended to, trust and cooperation with the United States are strengthened, as a result of that country's open, pluralistic and democratic political system. We share their ideals and values, in terms of strict respect for the human rights policy, peace in Central America, the progressive attainment of democracy in the area, and international social justice.

[Dated] Tegucigalpa, 6 July

[Signed] Presidency's International Information Directorate

SUAZO DENIES RELATIONS WITH U.S. 'COOLING'

PA070336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0314 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 6 Jul (AFP) -- Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova today confirmed that the relations between the U.S. and Honduran Governments are cordial and fraternal, and denied that the two countries' relations are cooling.

During a speech before 5,000 people on the occasion of the inauguration of development works in Cedros, 90 km northeast of Tegucigalpa, the Honduran president reaffirmed that "Suazo's friendship with the U.S. people and with President Reagan is permanent, loyal, and sincere."

He added that the Government is his friend and reiterated that relations are normal, making it clear that the amendments to the military treaties, currently being revised by representatives of the two countries, constitute a matter of total sovereignty. He added that those who are saying that the relations between Honduras and the United States are practically severed "are harbingers of evil and horsemen of the apocalypse, bearing the red and black flag (Sandinist) of communism."

PAZ BARNICA ON TRAINING OF SALVADORAN TROOPS

PA072030 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Jul 84 p 9

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The statement by Salvadoran Ambassador in Honduras Rene Auerbach that Salvadoran troops are training in Honduras because of a unilateral decision made by Honduras "is not in keeping with reality," Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica asserted yesterday.

At the end of a National Security Council meeting at which this issue was discussed, Paz Barnica said that the Salvadoran Government requested that its troops be trained here in Honduras. The foreign secretary added that the Salvadoran diplomat's statement is "incomprehensible" and does not correspond to reality, as this training, as he knows, was mutually agreed upon. "The Salvadoran Government made this request at the appropriate time," Paz Barnica said, adding that the Salvadoran ambassador's statement "is unacceptable, because it does not correspond to reality."

PAZ BARNICA MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN DIPLOMATS

PA070405 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Augusto Montealegre, Nicaragua's official in charge of Central American affairs, and Ricardo Wheelock Roman, a Nicaraguan diplomat, met this afternoon with Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica in what can be described as the first direct act of rapprochement between the two countries. We want to improve our relations, the officials said.

[Begin recording of unidentified Nicaraguan] We have come to visit the foreign secretary within the framework of bilateral consultations, in connection with the Contadora Group's negotiations. It was really necessary to begin these consultations, to exchange opinions on the tension between us, to discuss our points of agreement and our points of disagreement, and to talk about matters of mutual interest. [end recording]

These officials' visit has been considered an incentive to achieve peace, Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica said.

[Begin Paz Barnica recording in progress]...it is not the result. They came to exchange points of view, to explain their position on the proposed Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America. Therefore, they met for several hours with Honduran Foreign Secretariat advisers this morning. [end recording]

The Nicaraguan visitors have visited all of the area's countries to examine the Contadora Group's achievements.

Proposes Ministers Meeting

PA080002 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by Marco Tulio Romero]

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica announced yesterday that the Honduran Government is interested in convening a meeting of Central American foreign ministers to speed up the drafting of a regional peace agreement. However, he felt that Nicaragua is reluctant to agree to a regional disarmament plan. Paz Barnica spoke about convening a high-level foreign ministers meeting after meeting with a Nicaraguan Government delegation. He said that the "Nicas" do not agree with that proposal, but do accept Honduras' idea of summoning the technical group, made up of the five Central American countries and Contadora Group representatives, to begin comprehensive negotiations on the peace document. The foreign secretary said that a foreign ministers meeting would permit an assessment of the broad-based, 21-point Contadora Group Document of Objectives for finding a solution to the Central American problems. Paz Barnica maintained that Nicaragua has strong reservations about matters relating to security and the arms race. Therefore, it would seem that the Nicaraguans are not predisposed to accept the proposal that a regional disarmament plan be initiated.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGO, RAMIREZ ON U.S. TIES, DEFENSE OF REVOLUTION

PA071438 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, last night reported that a young child is a new victim of crimes committed by the CIA-directed mercenaries. Participating in last night's "Face the People" program with the residents of the Nicarao neighborhood, Commander Ortega said that this child was wounded in the attacks by Pastora's rebels [alzados de la pastoral] on Tortuguero, southern Zelaya, where they destroyed a health center. This small boy was immediately brought to Managua, but his wounds were so serious that he died yesterday despite doctors' efforts to save his life.

Referring to the counterrevolutionary operation "Black Moon", he said that it would be better to call it Reagan Moon because it is a continuation of the aggressions that the U.S. Administration is carrying out against the Nicaraguan people to stop the revolutionary process.

The revolutionary government has appointed Education Minister Dr Carlos Tunnerman, Bernheim as new Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington. This announcement was made last night by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega during the "Face the People" program. After pointing out that the Nicaraguan Government has shown its confidence in Dr Tunnerman by appointing him ambassador to the United States, he indicated that the appointment is also due to our people's desire to seek dialogue with the U.S. Administration. He stressed that Dr Tunnerman has efficiently carried out his tasks as education minister since the revolutionary victory. Dr Tunnerman actively participated in the struggle against Somozism and was one of the members of the Group of 12 in October 1977.

We would never accept any imposition from the IMF that would force us to reduce subsidies on staples and transportation or the working people's wages, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said on last night's "Face the People" program.

He added that Nicaragua has been renegotiating its foreign debt since 1981. Ramirez Mercado indicated that the revolutionary government has expressed its willingness to pay that debt but that first the medicines, raw materials, and products needed by the Nicaraguan people must be purchased. Ramirez Mercado said that next week another renegotiation of the foreign debt will be signed so as to continue payment on it, as has been done so far.

An urgent call for revolutionary vigilance and organization was issued last night by Daniel Ortega on "Face the People." He said that enemy invaders can only be defeated through organization and vigilance.

[Begin Ortega recording] What are the steps and measures that the National Directorate and the revolutionary government have identified? What are the actions that the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] and the various mass organizations should carry out? Above all, these should deal with the defense of the revolution. In other words, preventing the fulfillment of imperialism's plans. What forces do we have to face imperialism's plans? We already mentioned this at the beginning: The people organized in the Army, the militias, the reserve battalions, mobilized in the Patriotic Military Service -- that is an essential force -- organized in the Interior Ministry, the State Security, the Sandinist Police -- those are essential forces -- and organized in the CDS. Today more than ever, the CDS should intensify their revolutionary vigilance. That is the main task of the CDS.

In addition, they have to carry out a number of other tasks. They have to participate in the vaccination campaigns, in the campaigns to mobilize companeros for the Patriotic Military Service, in the supply tasks, and in the mobilization of coffee and cotton harvesters. The CDS face a huge number of tasks. But of all those tasks there is one that comes first, that is the priority task. What is that? Revolutionary vigilance. That is the essential task because without revolutionary vigilance we could not fulfill the other tasks. Revolutionary vigilance is fundamental to fulfilling the other tasks. Without revolutionary vigilance, the enemy can hit us. It can destroy health centers. If there is no revolutionary vigilance over a warehouse where vaccines are kept, the enemy can blow up those vaccines, and then what vaccination campaign can we carry out when the enemy has sabotaged and destroyed the vaccines? What can happen if we don't watch the enemy? They can burn or destroy the people's store or the Domestic Trade Ministry supply center. Afterward, what task can be carried out to guarantee the distribution of food when that food has been destroyed? Therefore, revolutionary vigilance is the number one task. [end recording]

Ortega on U.S. Talks

PA072022 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has said: The Nicaraguan Government continues to seek talks with the United States, to establish the bases for negotiation. He made this statement during the "Face the People" program held last night with the participation of Nicarao residents.

He said that neither the government nor the FSLN wishes to wage war and that they are seeking talks in order to prevent deaths, tears, and sorrow for the Nicaraguan people. We are obliged to seek a peaceful solution to end our people's suffering, Commander Daniel Ortega stressed.

Tunnerman Named Ambassador to U.S.

PA070341 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0324 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 6 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, reported today that Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman has been appointed Nicaraguan Ambassador to the United States. Ortega said that Tunnerman's appointment to succeed Antonio Jarquin is "one more effort" by the Nicaraguan Government to normalize relations with the White House. During the "Face the People" program, broadcast over radio and television, Ortega said here that Tunnerman's appointment is Nicaragua's way of trying to show the U.S. Congress and people the Sandinist government's "desire" for peace in Central America. Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim has been the Nicaraguan education minister for the past 5 years. According to Ortega, Tunnerman "has accomplished his task satisfactorily, applying revolutionary principles to the area of education." In view of the differences and problems between Washington and Managua, the following have been Nicaraguan ambassadors to the White House in the last 5 years: Rita Delia Casco, Francisco Fiallos Navarro, Arturo Cruz, Antonio Jarquin, and now Tunnerman Bernheim

FOREIGN MINISTRY CLAIMS CIA 'DESTABILIZATION PLAN'

PA090315 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0239 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Foreign Ministry communique issued in Managua on 8 July, read by Manuel Espinoza, director of press and dissemination of the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] 1. The preparation of a destabilization plan against the Sandinist people's revolution by the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, code named Black Moon, was recently discovered. The plan involves the dispatch of more than 4,500 mercenaries into Nicaragua with the specific mission of launching a military offensive in some sectors of the country's northern region and achieving control over a strip of the nation's territory, which, according to the plan, would then produce the publicity-oriented proclamation of a provisional government and a call for foreign intervention.

2. This operation coincides with the Reagan administration's recent decision to deploy a fleet of 20 warships to the Central American region before the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution.

3. The Foreign Ministry denounces the agressive and provocative nature of the plans prepared by the Reagan administration, within the framework of its policy for world destabilization and which are developed against Nicaragua, and nevertheless reaffirms the Government of National Reconstruction's willingness to participate in a serious and constructive dialogue with the U.S. Government, in search of peace and security in the region.

SECURITY CHIEF CHARGES CIA PLOTTING ATTACK ON ORTEGA

PA090016 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2233 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 8 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Lenin Cerna, the chief of the General Directorate for State Security, has charged that the CIA is planning an attack on the life of Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

"La Voz de Nicaragua," the government's official radio station, reported this afternoon that the warning is contained in an interview that Cerna granted to the Mexican weekly PROCESO. According to the radio station, the leader of this country's secret service revealed that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has charged "counterrevolutionaries" in an "internal front" with carrying out the attack. The 30 June interview, granted by Cerna in this capital, will be published in Monday's edition of the Mexican weekly, the radio station added. Cerna said that the purpose of the conspiracy is to portray the "false impression" that there is a "rift" among the nine commanders of the FSLN, which has been in power since 1979.

Commander Cerna explained that state security analysts examined "an action" that originated in an unspecified South American country after the publication of an item by the Honduran newspaper EL HERALDO. According to Cerna, this newspaper in the Honduran capital, "which serves the counterrevolution," published a report expressing its "concern" that Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge wants to be president "while the other commanders do not want him to." The official added that that story "has been orchestrated" and published in newspapers in Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, and Honduras. The information is attributed to "committees of Tomas Borge's friends," according to Cerna. "What lies behind these committees of friends that have begun to emerge?" Cerna asked rhetorically, according to "La Voz de Nicaragua." The official answered his own question by noting that experience has shown that "if the leadership of a movement is divided it is easier to attack it." "Any such action against Commander Ortega would allow the CIA to say that the attack came not from abroad but from inside," Cerna said in the interview for Mexico's PROCESO. Meanwhile, Interior Minister Tomas Borge held a lengthy talk today with economists from Central America and the Caribbean who are participating in a congress in Managua. However, he made no public statement at the congress.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA REPORTS OFFICERS KILLED IN AMBUSH

PA081840 Paris AFP in Spanish 1801 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 8 Jul (AFP) -- Several members of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) general staff died in an ambush staged by rebel groups during a tour by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega through northeastern Nicaragua, Ortega himself reported today. He said that the ambush took place yesterday, Saturday, in the area of Siuna, northern Zelaya Department, where the group of officials was attending a ceremony to deliver land titles to Miskito Indians. In a recording broadcast by the radio station Voz de Nicaragua, Ortega said that his companions were attacked on the road from Waslala to Siuna, but he did not say how many or who the victims were. The minister -- who did not explain whether he was with the ambushed group -- blamed the action on "the mercenary bands which are financed and organized by the North American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)." Voz de Nicaragua announced that the Defense Ministry will issue an official communique in the next few hours to report on the circumstances in which the Sandinist officers died. Northern Zelaya, which is inhabited by some 50,000 Miskito Indians, has become in recent months the scene of constant attacks by armed groups, which seek to overthrow the Managua regime.

Details of Casualties

PA090200 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0121 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] [In progress]...the road between Waslala and Siuna. The ambush took place at 0730 yesterday in the area of El Porvenir, 45 km northwest of Waslala. In addition to the eight dead, three were wounded and two are missing.

The dead are Lieutenant Orlando Barreto Orozco, 2d Lieutenant Noel Vasquez Lopez, 2d Lieutenant Ricardo Gutierrez, Sergeant 2d Class Fredy Avellan, Companero Roger Garcia Vasquez, Companero Marvin Jose Zavala Rodriguez, Companero William Lopez Vargas, and Companero Francisco Centeno Companero Ramon Zavala and Enrique Carballo. Second Lieutenant Anibal Moncada Herrera and Juan Castellon Trejos are missing.

We must also add that Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, defense minister and commander in chief of the Army, announced the death of the officers in Siuna yesterday just 2 hours after arriving there to distribute 40,000 manzanas of land to the local peasants. The attack by the mercenaries, who serve the CIA, took place [words indistinct] from the site of the rally. Nevertheless, Commander Humberto Ortega carried out the decision made by the FSLN National Directorate and the government junta to distribute the land to the local residents on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the 19 July triumph. We offer this clarification in view of AFP's manipulation of the information (?issued by the Defense Ministry).

ANN SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH NOVOSTI

PA082138 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 3 Jul 84 pp 1, 10

[By Vladimir Paramonov]

[Excerpt] A cooperation agreement between AGENCIA DE NOTICIAS NUEVA NICARAGUA (ANN) and the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY (APN) has been signed in Moscow. The document, which was signed by Carlos Garcia, ANN general director, and Pavel Naumov, chairman of the APN board of directors, provides for the regular exchange of information, literature, and photographs on life in the USSR and Nicaragua and on the two countries foreign and domestic policies. The objectives of the agreement are to further familiarize each of the two peoples with life in the other country, and to bolster the friendship and cooperation between the two nations, Pavel Naumov said during the signing ceremony.

NUNEZ ON ELECTORAL LAW AMENDMENTS, SCHEDULE

PA061603 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Jul 84 p 5

[Excerpt] Only because there is a revolution and because the FSLN and revolutionary sectors are represented at the State Council can amendments to the approved electoral law be sent to commissions, as a result of the interest and flexibility in regard to questions raised by the other political parties.

This is how Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, State Council president, evaluated the parliament's decision to have a special commission analyze three bills with amendments to the electoral law and the Constitution submitted by the party blocs.

"No one should mistakenly believe that this attitude shows a weakness on the part of the revolution," Nunez said. He added that on the contrary, the revolution's organization and government listen to these kind of proposals.

However, he continued, some fundamental aspects of the electoral law that in fact were structured as a foundation in guiding the activities of the Supreme Electoral Council "cannot be changed," particularly those dealing with the election date, the duration of the electoral campaign, and established electoral procedures.

OPPOSITION ALLIANCE REITERATES ELECTORAL DEMANDS

PA080025 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1737 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 7 Jul (DPA) -- The opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN) said today that its participation in the 4 November general elections is contingent upon a national dialogue and the postponement of the electoral timetable. A few hours before the CDN's announcement, Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, an FSLN National Directorate member, confirmed the FSLN's decision to proceed with the current electoral timetable. The CDN announced at a press conference that "in view of the FSLN's refusal to engage in dialogue" with the civic opposition, "a situation of force has been created that prevents all of the political parties in our democratic alliance from participating in the electoral process that will end on 4 November 1984."

The CDN, made up of three political parties, two labor unions and the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, reiterated the demands it made in December 1983 as a basis for the establishment of guarantees for the elections. These demands are:

1. The separation of state and party.

2. The repeal of laws against human rights.

3. An immediate end to the state of emergency.

4. The promulgation of an amnesty law.

5. Respect for the right of assembly.

6. Freedom for labor unions.

7. Autonomy for the judicial branch of government.

8. Passage of a habeas corpus law, with the right to appeal in cases of unconstitutionality.

9. A national dialogue to discuss the elections.

The CDN has issued a communique declaring that "it is not abstaining from a free and democratic election; on the contrary, it demands one. However, it warns that if the electoral process is neither free nor democratic, inwill abstain from participating, because none of the parties or organizations that make up the CDN are willing to enter into pacts."

The CDN announced today that it is in permanent session, to examine the political situation and to provide leadership for the Nicaraguan people. It also said that a national dialogue would result in the postponement of the dates for registering candidates and the rest of the electoral timetable.

The CDN agreed not to register for participation in the November elections "until our previous conditions are met." According to the electoral timetable, 25 July is the last date for registering candidates, and 8 August will mark the beginning of almost three months of electoral campaigning, to end 5 days before 4 November, the election date. So far, 10 political parties are legally authorized to participate in the elections. Of those, the FSLN, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the ndependent Liberal Party, the Popular Social Christian Party, the Communist Party of Nicaragua, and the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua, and the Democratic Conservative Party have announced that they will participate.

CNPP RECOGNIZES SECOND CONSERVATIVE PARTY

PA071647 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The National Council of Political Parties [CNPP] has approved registration of the conservative group led by Mario Rappaccioli and Miriam Arguello. This means there are now two conservative parties in Nicaragua: the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN], headed by Sotelo Borgen and Clemente Guido, and the Nicaraguan Conservative Party [PCN], headed by Mario Rappaccioli and Miriam Arguello. As the public knows, a dispute has existed in Nicaragua between these two conservative factions over the past few months. The two factions were disputing their legality and legitimacy. The government, which practically advocated this measure itself, took a solomonic resolution, recognizing the legitimacy of the PCDN under the coordination of Sotelo Borgen and authorizing the other conservative faction under a different name.

ARDE 'INTERNAL RESISTANCE' SAYS MIG'S IN COUNTRY

PA090243 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] internal resistance, which operates within the structures of the Managua misgovernment, has sent us the following communique:

In view of reports by international news agencies that Soviet imperialism, through its Cuban satellite, will send seven MiG aircraft to the totalitarian regime in Managua, the ARDE internal resistance in the Sandinist Air Force reports through the Voice of Sandino that these planes have already arrived in Managua. The aircraft were acquired by the FSLN, with the money of the Nicaraguan people, to bomb the Nicaraguan people. We are able to report [words indistinct] the internal resistance, that those planes were brought in dismantled form on various Cubana de Aviacion airline flights and were unloaded by State Security members. They are being put together by Soviets, Cubans, and Bulgarians. They are a threat not only to the Nicaraguan people but to the sister peoples of Central America, as well.

VOICE OF SANDINO ON CONTINUED ZELAYA FIGHTING

PA062027 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Heavy fighting has continued in southern and central Zelaya. Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] forces in southern and central Zelaya, under the command of [name indistinct], are dealing harsh blows to the Cuban-Soviet Army at the service of the nine terrorists. According to the most recent reports from our Miskito companeros on the battlefront, our people's enemies have sustained more than 200 casualties in these clashes.

Meanwhile, in El Tortuguero the ARDE Armed Forces, under the command of Companero Ulas, ambushed two Agriculture and Livestock Production Unit trucks carrying members of the pro-Soviet Sandinist People's Army [EPS]. Everyone in the vehicles was killed.

Using guerrilla warfare tactics, the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity [MISURASATA] brothers, combatants of the ARDE Armed Forces, (?has forced) the Cuban-Soviet Army to flee in disarray leaving [words indistinct] behind. The MISURASATA companeros, members of ARDE, are fighting following the guerrilla warfare pattern outlined by our commander in chief, Eden Pastora Gomez.

In a contact that we established with Commander Ulas, he told us that planes of the nine terrorists are indiscriminately bombing towns near locations where our forces clashed with the Cuban-Soviet occupation Army.

Ulas reported from the Atlantic front that our heroic combatants are consolidating positions in many parts of south and central Zelaya. According to a report dispatched by Commander Ulas, there were 40 Cuban mercenaries in El Tortuguero garrison who also fled in disarray in view of the peasants' fire.

While our Miskito brothers are consolidating positions on the Atlantic, ARDE forces in towns near Chontales Department continue dealing harsh blows to the pro-Soviet EPS. Our companeros on the battlefront reported that they have been involved in 8 days of fierce fighting. The number of casualties inflicted on the enemies of freedom has not yet been determined, but they are many.

We will have more details on the incidents on the various warfronts in later transmissions. The peasant insurrection is defeating the pro-Soviet Army.

On the southern front, the EPS fled in disarray. Here on the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front, the pro-Soviet Army, at the service of the nine terrorists, fled with a low morale because they met a truly strong Sandinist resistance. It was a resistance of workers and peasants who knew how to keep the high fighting morale that characterizes true revolutionaries. The offensive that the people's enemies launched a few days ago against our positions served to show them that true Sandinists do not sell themselves off or surrender! We will continue to fight until we obtain freedom and peace, and until Nicaragua ceases to be a large jail!

ORGANIZATION CONDEMNS ATTEMPT TO 'OUST' FRS FROM ARDE

PA70109 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Christian Workers Solidarity organization communique -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] The Christian Workers Solidarity organization, which struggles from dignified, democratic, popular and revolutionary positions to secure the liberation of Nicaragua, wishes to inform the Nicaraguan people and the world's free and democratic peoples and government that organizations that once belonged to Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] have now committed themselves to ultrarightist interests and policies, thus forsaking the revolutionary principles reflected in ARDE's demands, which constitute the goals of the Nicaraguan people and the free future of our fatherland, and have carried out a series of divisive and misleading maneuvers intended to oust the Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS, which is a true revolutionary organization, from the alliance.

We must inform the people of Nicaragua and the world's free peoples that the FRS -- whose members number 8,000, all urban and rural workers and former members of the Sandinist People's Army -- constitute ARDE's fighting force along with our Miskito, Sumu, Rama, and Creole brothers. Thus, it is the FRS; the Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity-Southern Indigenous Creole Communities; and the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front that, in conjunction with the revolutionary workers, are the fundamental pillars of the struggle against totalitarianism.

CASTRO EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH CYPRIOT PEOPLE

PA080340 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Fermin Rodriguez, the Cuban ambassador in Nicosia, has delivered to Cypriot President Spiridhon Kiprianou a letter from Cuban President Fidel Castro reiterating Cuba's solidarity with the Cypriot people. The message emphasizes the Cuban Government's support for the Cypriot struggle for unity and territorial integrity and against Turkish occupation of a part of that country. Kiprianou expressed great appreciation of Fidel Castro's letter and the solidarity that the Cuban Government has continuously shown for the aspirations of the Cypriot people.

RODRIGUEZ WARNS AGAINST U.S. MILITARY ATTACK

PA082022 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Cuba does not want a war, but if Ronald Reagan's government dares to attack us militarily, it will find a nation ready to win or die, said Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, during the main event celebrating public administration workers' day. During the event, held in western Pinar del Rio Province, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez asserted that despite the economic crisis which prevails in the world, socialist countries are developing at a constant pace. This is mainly due to collaboration between these nations which is channeled through the CEMA, he said. Lastly, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez asserted that, from the economic viewpoint, this will be a good year for Cuba because the figures registered during the first quarter are quite encouraging.

COMMENTARY ON DEFENSE STRATEGY AGAINST U.S.

PA072119 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] We Cubans continue our preparations to successfully confront any military contingency. We are now busy creating the defense areas that will be established in both rural and urban parts of the country in the event of an imperialist attack, along with specifying the groups that will be charged with evacuating our people from the urban to the rural areas.

The defense areas are an organizational structure established in each municipality to guarantee the protection of the people, the stability of production, self-suffiency, and the country's continuity in time of war. These defense areas result from the need to preserve the indispensable autonomous organizational resistance, should this become necessary, and to ensure that people on every corner of the island rise up in arms and fight, even under the conditions affecting an invaded and occupied country. This has a lot to do with the view, already accepted in Cuba, that should it become necessary to wage a war, we must involve all of the people, mobilizing the masses and thus defeating the enemy, as was the case with the imperialists in Vietnam. The idea is not to create a war psychosis among our people, but to prepare them for an optimal response in case of imperialist aggression. This is why every Cuban city and town will contain underdeveloped land, so that the people who remain in each zone can quickly take to farming and thus produce whatever is necessary for survival.

Exercises of this kind have been conducted recently in various parts of the country.

For instance, in the city of Jovellanos, in Matanzas Province, practical exercises were staged involving a surprise enemy attack. The sanitation workers' efficiency in providing first aid was demonstrated, as was the interest shown by the teachers and students at a primary school in following the instructions provided in the event of an air raid.

In times of war, the information media must operate in the defense areas, to keep the people abreast of the situation and its consequences. To this end, during the exercise that was staged in Jovellanos, a printing plant was put into operation using strictly local resources. It issued continuous bulletins to provide guidelines on production and defense and to announce protective measures.

Mass organization committees are also being created. Their leaders channel and enforce fulfillment of instructions issued by the area defense council. They also support the soldiers and militiamen who participate in the defense of the [passage indistinct], orient the preparation of propaganda and alert the population in order to counteract false information spread by the enemy.

The production and supply front will guarantee the production of tubers, grains, vegetables, and milk and will organize their distribution. It will also seek ways of best guaranteeing the people's subsistence, and will manufacture weapons, build barricades and trenches, and devise means of individual protection.

In each defense area, the main task of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution is to ensure 24-hour vigilance. In addition, they will mobilize the civilian population for political and military training, build refuges and trenches, manufacture weapons, and erect barricades, while supporting productive tasks and participating in anything that has to do with supply and propaganda.

The recent exercise in a defense area in Jovellanos concluded successfully and was a magnificent demonstration of the Cuban people's determination to repel any attempted aggression by the enemy. The aggressive and dangerous U.S. policy toward Cuba forces us to intensify our country's defensive measures. This is why we are preparing to bolster, if necessary, our popular national defensive system, so that all of our people could wage war against invaders.

REAGAN COMMENTS ON JACKSON CUBAN VISIT

PA062002 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has hinted that Baptist minister Jesse Jackson may have violated the law during his recent negotiations in Havana with Cuban leader Fidel Castro.

Reagan hinted during an interview granted to a Florida television station that with his visit to Cuba, the Democratic Party presidential candidate may have violated a law which prohibits U.S. citizens from negotiating with foreign powers. However, Reagan said, no legal case would be initiated against Jackson following his successful efforts with Fidel Castro in securing the release of 22 U.S. prisoners, most of them drug traffickers, and 26 Cuban counterrevolutionaries.

NICARAGUA TARGETED BY U.S. 'PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN'

PA080418 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 6 Jul 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] Now that the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries have failed to attain their military objectives, the U.S. Government has embarked on a new propaganda campaign against this Central American country: It is accusing Nicaragua of being the nerve center of a subversive system that virtually envelops the entire continent. Underlying this campaign of slander is a document entitled "Arms Race in Nicaragua and Its Support for Subversion in Central America," drafted by the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon, and widely disseminated by the Western news media. This document, which is called simply the study, was released when several U.S. congressional sources and some former CIA agents said that the Reagan administration's charges that Nicaragua supplies arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas were not true.

U.S. State Department officials have admitted that the objective of this new propaganda campaign is to continue to provide moral support to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, so that other countries, which they do not specify, will continue to finance the aggression against Nicaragua; Washington has tried to disregard Congress' refusal to continue to support the mercenaries. This new propaganda campaign waged against Nicaragua by the Reagan administration is intended to present this Central American country as the nerve center of an alleged subversive network in the region that works in coordination with more than a dozen countries and international leftist groups.

Ridiculous statements by Secretary of State George Shultz about the U.S. Government's antiterrorist policy and its right to take preventive measures could well be the basis of the so-called study, yet another effort to create the conditions for a large-scale armed intervention in Nicaragua by the United States.

MATERIALS ON ANPP MEETING, CASTRO REMARKS

Cape Verde's Pires Attends

FL061420 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1046 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Pedro Pires, assistant secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and prime minister of that country, the Cape Verde delegation, and a delegation of 16 Mexican legislators from the State of Michoacan participated in yesterday's first working session of the 6th regular meeting ofthe 2d legislature of the People's Government National Assembly [ANPP]. The delegations were invited to the meeting by the ANPP.

Yesterday, along with the day's agenda the Cuban delegates approved the 1983 ANPP document, and then began to ratify the decrees, laws, and accords adopted by the Council of State. The subjects which were discussed were reports presented on health, environment, and community services for the elderly.

Minister of the Food Industry Alejandro Roca presented a report on this industry which the delegates then studied. The food industry report emphasized such issues as wasting water, recovering containers, transporting sector efficiency, distribution problems -- as in the case of milk distribution in Santiago de Cuba Province -- and the pricing of various foods, such as malt, on which Fidel Castro spoke.

[Begin Castro recording] We do not want earnings in order to make anyone richer.

We do not obtain earnings using capitalistic methods but rather using socialistic methods because all this money, in one way or another, is returned to the people. Taking into account that this matter must be thought through -- even though we will sacrifice a lot of profit, because there is a demand and a need, and without touching prices -- malt prices can be increased [as heard]. Malt is not the only product in Cuba that is sold at low cost. Milk, all the billions of liters which are distributed by the food industry -- except the small amount sold on the parallel market -- is subsidized. The state subsidizes milk. Much more money is invested in dairies and milk producers than what is returned by the population when it buys milk which has already been pasturized, bottled, and distributed. Many foods are subsidized.

We must look into whether doctors will recommend malt as a food, and see if there is a demand for it or if people like malt. We can, within certain limits, increase malt production to satisfy demand. [end recording]

The food industry report was approved. The delegates then studied reports on legislation concerning women and children. Also studied yesterday were problems dealing with the retarded, measures dealing with pension laws, and food processing. The necessity of informing people on the rights of children and mothers, the founding of child care centers and coed children's boarding centers, and other matters were discussed.

The 6th regular meeting of the 2d legislature of the ANPP will today study the provincial assemblies and the Isle of Youth special municipality's annual reports. A special presentation by the president of Sancti Spiritus' Provincial Assemply will be given. Cuba's 1983 budget report and the annual reports from the Supreme Peoples Court and the National Procurators Office will be presented. Also to be discussed today will be industrial consumption of water and the structural maintenance of buildings, among other matters.

Youth Issues Discussed

FL061508 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The program for today, the last day of the session, includes discussions of the reports on the situation of 13 to 16-year-old youths who have left the national education system. The deputies, meeting in this capital, will also consider a report on the system and established mechanism for hiring youths, a report from Sancti Spiritus, and other documents.

Rendering of Accounts

FL070130 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] The last day of work of the sixth regular meeting of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] was held in the presence of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

This afternoon, the rendering of accounts of the provincial assemblies of the People's Government, the liquidation of the state budget for 1983, the rendering of accounts of the Supreme People's Tribunal and of the Attorney General's Office, and the study on the consumption of water by industry were debated and approved.

At this moment, the study on constructive maintenance of municipal buildings is being debated.

Throughout the sessions, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has offered clarifying and interesting explanations. The report on the liquidation of the state budget for 1983 stated that there was a surplus of 734 million pesos despite the fact that a deficit had been provided for in the budget. Important public health matters were also debated and improvements noted in almost all the aspects studied.

Bravo Makes Closing Speech

FL071340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] The consolidation of the people's Government and the expansion of its tasks were emphasized by Flavio Bravo, president of the People's Government National Assembly [ANPP], in his concluding speech at the 6th regular meeting of the 2d legislature of the ANPP. On Friday, the plenum, in its second day of meetings, approved five studies and four reports, during which Commander in Chief Fidel Castro made speeches. Flavio Bravo referred to the great significance of legislation that the assembly will be dealing with in upcoming regular meetings, such as the approval of the Labor Code, the draft of which will soon be duscussed by the workers. It was announced that in the next regular ANPP meeting, the Province of Pinar del Rio and the Ministry of Higher Education will present reports. A highlight of the final day of the meeting was the congratulation by the plenum of the Province of Sancti Spiritus for its magnificent work in all fields of economic, political, and social activity. The deputies had earlier approved three studies prepared by the Committee on Attention to Youth, Children, and Equality of Rights for Women.

FERNANDEZ MELL VISITING EUROPEAN CITIES

FL061654 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Stockholm -- Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the City of Havana Provincial Assembly, has left the Swedish capital and is headed for Vienna. Fernandez Mell, who is touring several European capitals, spent 3 days in Stockholm as the guest of Mayor (Annie Mary Stun). While there, he visited major organizational centers and the city's principal public services.

MONTANE CONTINUES TRIP, ARRIVES IN YUGOSLAVIA

FL062346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo of Cuba's Communist Party arrived today in Belgrade for an official visit of several days to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Montane's trip through European socialist nations will conclude in Yugoslavia.

VENEZUELA WANTS CUBA INCLUDED IN TREATIES

FL061316 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The U.S. position of excluding Cuba from an eventual peace treaty for Central America has received categorical rejection from Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul and from all political organizations in that country.

In statements to the Caracas press, Venezuelan political leaders also spoke in favor of normalizing Venezuelan-Cuban relations. The political leaders were pleased by Cuban President Fidel Castro's message to Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi on the occasion of that country's independence day. Foreign Minister Morales Paul said Fidel's message is a demonstration of a friendly attitude and the course of these events is going to point the way toward normalization of relations.

HAVANA ON VENEZUELAN TRIAL OF 'TERRORISTS'

PA080027 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] The prosecutors have requested a 30-year term each for four individuals who are being tried in Caracas on charges of having caused the explosion of a Cuban commercial airplane in flight, killing 73 people. The defendants are the Cuban-origin counterrevolutionaries Orlando Bosch and Luis Posada Carriles, and Venezuelans Hernan Ricardo and Freddy Lugo.

MEXICAN DEPUTY ON SUPPORT FOR CONTADORA EFFORT

PA071700 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Mexican Deputy Francisco Javier Obando interviewed by Pedro Martinez Pirez at the Conventions Palace in Havana on 5 July -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Martinez Pirez] Since you are Mexican, I would like to learn to what extent Mexican parliamentarians endorse the De la Madrid administration's foreign policy, specifically with regard to the Contadora efforts?

[Obando] This is very important. Through the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, our country has a representative to the Contadora Group. Ours is one of the countries that has promoted the path of conciliation and negotiation for Central American conflicts. For us, our country's position is very important, thus the total and absolute support that the Mexican legislative branch gives to the federal executive branch, represented by President Miguel de la Madrid.

NICARAGUA DENOUNCES NEW CIA 'BLACK MOON' PLAN

PA061921 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Commander Lenin Cerna, in charge of the General Directorate of State Security [DGSE], has denounced the existence of a new counterrevolutionary plan known as "Black Moon" which consists of an anti-Sandinist offensive along the Honduran border, together with attacks from Costa Rican territory. Cerna spoke at the burial ceremony for 12 Interior Ministry fighters who died in Jinotega. He said that the defeats inflicted by the Nicaraguan people on enemy forces in recent months have moved the CIA to set this new plan in motion. Lenin Cerna said that as of March of this year, the counterrevolutionary forces have suffered 1,148 casualties. He noted that the so-called "Black Moon" operation involves 4,500 troops from the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Front [as heard] settled in Honduras. Cerna said that the purpose of the plan is to gain control of a portion of Nicaragua's territory in order to install a provisional government and to request aid from the United States or from other forces opposed to the revolution.

SOUTH AFRICA TO PURCHASE NEW UK AIRCRAFT

PA081728 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Report by PRELA London correspondent Miguel Rivero; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] The South African regime intends to purchase Coastguarder espionage aircraft in the UK, with the approval of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government. According to sources in the anti-apartheid movement, following South African Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha's visit to London last May negotiations were stepped up to purchase this new type of aircraft from British Aerospace, BAe. They would be used to link the Pretoria regime with the NATO espionage and intelligence service. The Coastguarder aircraft represent a militarized version of BAe's HS 748 model, equipped with sophisticated radar systems and intelligence-collecting systems. With the intention of purchasing these new war machines, under the cover of a commercial transaction with a civilian organization the South African regime established in April an agency for the coast guard service. The new agency, which was created under the acronym DAFEA [expansion unknown] would be in charge of closing the deal with the British Aerospace under what is termed a commercial agreement between two companies; in truth, this represents a violation of the embargo on the sales of weapons and military equipment to South Africa decreed by the United Nations.

The South Africans have threatened the UK and the United States with no longer supplying naval intelligence information if the new Coastguarder aircraft are not supplied. The deal would represent the biggest sale of UK military equipment to Pretoria in recent times, after the sale of Buccaneer jet fighters in the mid-seventies. In truth, according to the anti-apartheid movement sources, the sale of military equipment and spare parts has always continued. Proof of this is that the South Africans are still using the Buccaneer aircraft in their operations against front-line countries, despite the time which has elapsed since the sale. Theoretically, these aircraft should now be grounded due to the lack of spare parts. The truth is that South Africa has increased its military budget by 21 percent, and the UK consortiums do not want to lose the opportunity to get a big slice of this business of supplying military equipment and spare parts to the apartheid regime.

BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT'S DEATH PLANNED BY KIDNAPPERS

PA080035 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Reliable sources at the Bolivian Interior Ministry told PRELA that a paramilitary group planned to assassinate President Hernan Siles Zuazo when he was kidnapped on Saturday. The sources added that the six people who were found in a house in the Miraflores neighborhood of La Paz, who had guarded Siles Zuazo, were in fact mercenaries who had been hired only hours before the kidnapping. The sources also said that Colonel Rolando Saravia, who masterminded the operation to kidnap the Bolivian president, had planned to have the six mercenaries replaced by a paramilitary group that would be responsible for assassinating President Siles Zuazo. The Bolivian Interior Ministry sources declared that this paramilitary group was one of the contingents created during General Luis Garcia Meza's regime and that it was closely linked to the drug trafficking business.

Leaders Identified

PA080320 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Colonel Rolando Saravia and the well-known Marcelino Galindo, leader of the Nationalist Democratic Action, led last Saturday's abortive coup d'etat and planned the kidnapping of President Herman Siles Suazo. According to Federico Alvarez Plata, Bolivian Interior, Migration and Justice Minister, the plotters were planning to establish the second Republic of Bolivia and Col Saravia, alias El Toro, was to be the prime minister. In Galindo's home, the authorities found records of meetings in which the coup plans and a government program were discussed.

Guillermo Bedregal, leader of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, and Ciro Humboldt, a former cabinet member in General Alberto Natusch Busch's administration, are also involved in the plot. The Bolivian authorities are looking for Bedregal, Humboldt, Col Saravia and Major Luis Ardaya.

Meanwhile, the Bolivan Labor Federation [COB] will continue the strike that it began last Thursday until the government implements a program of necessary economic and social measures.

BOLIVIAN WORKERS CALL OFF GENERAL STRIKE

PA090201 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] decided today to call off the general strike that was begun on Thursday to protest the Herman Siles Zuazo government's wage, price, and supply policy and its stand on the foreign debt. According to Filemon Escobar, a member of the COB's executive committee, the government has approved a number of substantial economic measures that tend to improve the life of the majority sectors in Bolivia. The decision to suspend the strike was made at a meeting held by the highest leaders of the COB in La Paz this morning.

CARICOM DOCUMENT ADDRESSES REGIONAL CONCERNS

PA082019 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] The Caricom heads of government have reaffirmed in Nassau, Bahamas, their support for the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve peace in Central America. This statement is included in the final communique issued at the conclusion of the CARICOM summit meeting, which began on 4 July and concluded on Saturday.

Upon analyzing the situation prevailing in the area, the top leaders of the organization's member nations stated their concern about increased violence, rash arms buildup; and the presence of armed foreign troops in Central America. The Caricom heads of government agreed that the roots of the Central American crisis are the political and socio-economic systems which currently prevail and not the East-West conflict, as the United States tries to maintain. The Caricom leaders stated their concern about the grave threats to the security of small states and quoted the case of the aggression on Grenada last October. They also ratified their advocation of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, ideological pluralism, nonintervention, and non-use of force to solve disputes between nations. The Caricom heads of government also condemned apartheid and advocated Namibia's independence and a just and durable solution to the Middle East conflict.

URUGUAYAN GOVERNMENT, PARTIES BEGIN TALKS

PA081920 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Several leaders of the Blanco Party in Uruguay have stated that many members of this organization have received threatening letters whose text concludes with the slogan: Death to Wilson. The leaders added that this is part of an intimidation campaign, which includes anonymous telephone calls and attacks against members of the organization, by a group of unidentified persons. While three Uruguayan opposition groups are holding talks with the military government, the Blanco Party decided not to participate until Wilson Ferreira Aldunate -- leader of the organization -- is released. He was arrested last month when he returned to Montevideo after 11 years in exile.

Preliminary talks began last Friday between the military regime and the Colorado Party, Civic Union, and the outlawed Broad Front to establish the bases for a return to democracy in the country.

DOMINICAN POLICE PREPARE TO FORESTALL PROTESTS

PA080341 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Police forces in the Dominican Republic have been summoned to their garrisons as a precautionary measure in view of the possibility that the government's decision to increase fuel prices may spark protest demonstrations.

In April, dozens of people were killed in the Dominican Republic when police crushed large-scale protest demonstrations over increases in the cost of living and the agreement signed by the government with the IMF.

DREDGING TO BEGIN ON NUEVITAS PORT FACILITY

FL071540 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Dredging operations will begin next Thursday in Nuevetas. This will mark the beginning of work on the proposed port development in the industrial city. The project is the largest of its kind in the country. The project will cost more than 200 million pesos. The USSR, GDR, and a Spanish firm are investing in the operation. According to known figures, 4.5 million cubic meters of mud will be dredged in Nuevitas. It is estimated that work on the port project will take 3 years.

GDR AIDS CIEGO DE AVILA PROVINCE CITRUS PLANT

PA082007 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] A document on the citrus plant that is being built in Ciego de Avila Province has been signed by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Commission for Economic Cooperation, and Gerhard Briksa, minister of trade and supply of the GDR. The citrus plant is a Cuban project, and some of its equipment and advisory services have been supplied by the GDR.

Other important documents, related to the scientific-technical cooperation plans for the 1985-86 period, were also signed by Cuba and the GDR, in addition to agreements for the development of child care centers.